PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraph ic infcrmaticn, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,269—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1901.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND **Milk**

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
• PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler....	8th June
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
• EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	29th "
• PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th "
• PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
• CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	3rd Aug
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T.Leigh............	10th "
• ARABIA	7903	J.L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon.......	24th "
• PERSIA	8000	W.A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. PO	2,800	G. Rapallo ...	15th June, 1901
" SINGAPORE	3,800	A. Dodero ...	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets.	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"ONDA," .....5,247 tons ..Sailing about 15th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 7th May, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S "PACHUMBA." 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any o der (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 8th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS...	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	22nd June.
S. S. SULTAN	2881	Pohlenz	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information o the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY.

	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	38	0	20	0
POMARD	22	0	13	0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	20	0	11	0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	24	0	13	0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured White Burgundy	23	0	12	8
	Pints. Ordinary Rates.		Cash Rates.	
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, very choice Dessert Wine	30	0	27	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped ...	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped ...	"	2	8	Extra popular	"	1	0
Extra	"	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.

SUPPLIERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.

BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs.	a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs.	a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73	0	38	12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92	0	48	12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in ...	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92	0	48	12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172	0	91	0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs.	a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs.	a.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft. ...	1,200	109	0	59	4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	168	0	89	0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158	12	84	0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172	4	91	8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196	0	103	12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands...	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights ...	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25' at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
&c. &c.,	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
	&c. &c. &c.	LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
		&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "INDUS," from COLOMBO the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Stream. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th June, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. KHOJA JOOMA DAMJI & DHOBI HAJI ABDULLA HAJI EBRAHIM, have contracted TO SELL the Property hereunder described to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritence, gift, mortgage lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay, on the North side of Night Soil Depot Lane, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127,427. New No. 1039, Old Survey No. 161, and New Survey No. 8016, and containing by admeasurement 878 square yards together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 516, 17, 18, and Street Nos. 9, 10, & 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Cursetji Rustomji Darocwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Muncherji Rustomji Sethna, on or towards the North by the property of Purshotam Vithoba and by the property of Ganesh Ramji, and on or towards the South by the Night Soil Depot Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mr. Dhobi Haji Abdulla Haji Ebrahim and his tenants.—Dated this 6th day of June, 1901.

MALVI, HIRALAL & MODY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 17th day of June, 1901, for the construction of a TEMPORARY STABLE for the Bullocks of the Health Department, in Stable Street, Kamatipura.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. C. JAMES, M. INST. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 5th June, 1901.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

What's the matter with your
CYCLE?
BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for
Rs. 130 CASH.
If you do, come to
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	15
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

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BRINSMEAD PIANO FOR SALE.—Upright Grand PIANO by John Brinsmead and Sons, London, the Property of Capt. Barclay, now in South Africa. Rs. 700. On view at MARCKS & Co., Bombay.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co. Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 122 BALES BURHANPUR COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Pasta Lane, Colaba, in the godown No. 210 of Champsy Ludha, muccadum of Rathakison Dwarkadas, by order of Sha Ootumchand Jamnadas of Burhanpur, and on account and at the risk of Ghandy Rawjee Sakalchund—

122 full-pressed bales Burhanpur cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, book and hat stands almirahs "Bunglow" piano.

A choice collection of water colours and oil paintings of Backbay, Matheran, Khundala, etc.

1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer.

1 foolscap new cyclostyle, fitted up with rubber rollers in metallic box, and 19 new felt hats.

AT 2 P. M.

Several new and second-hand bicycles by different makers.
3 new sterling bicycles "Gents."
1 second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham
1 ribbed dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE STREET FORMERLY CALLED ESSAJI HASSAJI STREET, AND NOW CALLED BARDAN LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Waljee Premjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vithuldas Khetsey, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of August 1900, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the street formerly called Essaji Hassaji Street, and now called Bardan Lane, without the Fort and in the City and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 723, new No. 6440, old Survey No. 501 and new Survey No. 2571, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under Street Nos. 26-40 and Ward B No 2033, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the passage and beyond that the property of Mahomedally Dossaji and also Kaji Syed Street, on or towards the west by the property of Kouverji Mahomed, on or towards the north by the property of Goverdhandas Khatao, and on or towards the south by the public passage called Bardan Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the martgagee, or to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th June, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m: Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong office shigram.
1 second-hand strong gray fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 pair grey Arabs, 14-2, go in single and double harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 14-2, 4 years, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th June, 1901.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BENGAL COTTON AND SILK LUNGIS, KHALELI RAMPORE SHAWLS, SCENTED OILS, SET OF SHOW CUPBOARDS, &C.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee, H C, and in re Jan Mahomed Adam trading in partnership with Jackeria Ahmed Haji Sajan in the name of J A Haji Sajan, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 8th June, 1901, at 2-30 P. M., at No 101, Pydhowni Road, Memon Mohla, Kambeker Street, shop consisting of Cotton and silk lungis, khaleli, pichodi, kasida, azijula, Bengal pote, lace, mat caps, Rampore shawls set of show cupboards, rose water and scented oils in pints and paials, empty mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, clock, &c.

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One English landau by Kesterton.

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A box of the 30 principal medicines
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A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
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SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
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Executive Engineer, Nasik District.
Nasik, 3rd June, 1901.

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Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
72, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund..........$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR,
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund.................. ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.................. ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
,, 1 Year	5	,,
,, 6 Months	4½	,,
,, 3 Months	4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,2:2½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,235
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	47
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	11,200	all	—	
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Nil	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs,50	1,835xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	335
Cooria Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	220
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	145
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,090	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,875
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,720
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	57 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,350
Mysore S & M Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	16
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	1 25
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	00
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	520 xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	455 1-2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	8 pr. ct.	6,52½
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	...	4 pr. ct.	412 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	80
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	0.
Breuise Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	20.
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,240d
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	157 1-2
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 30	40
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	800	500	500	53	
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs	50
Mofussil C.	125	400	400	dvd Rs2.	415
Munmar M.	000	250	all	Nil.	395
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	535
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	152 1-2
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	300xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	0
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	03
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1060
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37		all	1	125
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80	1 070

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe, and reliable,
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world, Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 5.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000,

Rs. 28,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 12,60,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 9,40,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 50,00 000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Minimum rate received 18 per cent. Average rate of allotment 15·91.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 60,50,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments.
Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000 ,,
Transfers do. ,, 1,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 93 5-16	= −3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	= plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63 1-4	—unchanged
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2	=
,, New York	59 3-4	= −1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·19	= unchanged
,, New York	4·88 1-8	= ,,
Discount, Bank of England	4 per. cent.	= ,,
,, Short London Bills	3 1-8	= −1-8
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8 ,,	= −1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Spot 4 17-32 = 4-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

June.	June-July,	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·26	4·25	4·19	3·60	3 60
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 1	plus 1.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000	bales.
Do. last year	3,300	,,
Exports to Great Britain	15,000	,,
Do. to Continent	nil	
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4	
Futures month of Sept.	7·15 = plus 6	
Do. do. Dec	7·08 = plus 5	

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 45 1-2 = — 1s. 6d. May-June, Havant and Dunkirk, sellers, tone quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 42 = — 2s. May-June Antwerp sellers, tone quiet.

Rapeseed Brown, 39 = — 6 July-August, Hamburg sellers, tone quiet.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Rs. 2,920,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 5th June, 1901.

Cotton	8,302	bales.
Wheat	13,754	cwts.
Linseed	5,953	,,
Rapeseed	19,000	,,
Gingellyseed	1,093	,,
Poppyseed	3,169	,,
Groundnuts	757	,,
Castorseed	4,656	,,
Rice	2,883	,,
Myrabollams	2,064	,,

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

EXCHANGE.

The allotment of Council Bills was stronger than last week and the amount to be allotted next week remains unchanged at 50 lakhs. Discounts continue to decline in London, and it is anticipated that the Bank of England rate will be reduced to-day. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is 26 lakhs up and the rate of interest has been reduced 1 per cent. to 6 per cent. The Bank of Bombay rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent. The general quotations remain unaltered, and we hear there has been a good inquiry from the bazaar and houses for Bank paper for near delivery at current rates. Bills are scarce and few have been placed to-day. We quote:—

Bank T. T. ....1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand ....1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits.......1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4-1-8d
,, Francs 169 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong 145 1-2
,, Shanghai 198 1-2
,, Japan..........147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 95 1-16 for settlement and has advanced to 95 1-8 during the day, at which rate we close. We hear of few transactions.

COALS.

Sales are reported of 500 tons Muirs Navigation ex steamer on the way at Rs. 13 and 250 tons Deshargur ex discharging steamer at Rs. 14 3-4.

FREIGHTS.

Some small lots of bags have been booked at 17s 6d and measurement at 18s. for Hamburg for "Vulcan." and some relets for Hull at 14s 6d for June. Loading steamers are holding for higher rates but buyers do not respond to the advance, Market closes quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Linseed quiet at Rs. 9-8 to 9-9.
Rapeseed, quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 6-6 to 6-7.
Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 7-4 to 7-7, nominal.
Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 8-0 nominal.
Poppyseed, opened firmer but on buyers withdrawing closes quiet at Rs. 8-6.
Castorseed, unchanged Rs. 33.

COTTON.

Owing to better advices from both Liverpool and New York the market has advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in ready cotton. There is still a very small enquiry from Europe shippers, but the local Mills and also China and Japan have been bringing more freely at the advanced prices. To-day's sales are estimated at about 4,000 bales.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	49,306
Receipts from 1st Oct, to 5th June	1,718,850
Shipments for the week, Europe	41,221
do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	27,047
Total	68,268

Total shipments from 1st October to 5th June.

	Bales.
Europe	5,49,258
Japan	2,75,324
China	21,811
Coast Ports	20,499
Total	8,66,802
Afloat in Harbour, Europe	1,125
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	Nil

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	
Bengals H. G.	129	135	150	Ready
Bilati M. G.	...	151	159	,,
,, H. G.	...	146	154	,,
Khandesh	147	153	..	,,
Khangaum good staple	..	165	..	,,
Broach M G	..	...	...	,,
Bhownaggar	160	171	183	,,
Westerns	189	...	..	,,
Saw-ginned Dharwar.	190	...	...	,,
New Crop.				
Bengals	...	159	...	25th Jan. 1902
Broach M. G.	198	...	...	25th Mar. 1902

A LETTER has been received from Dr. Stein, dated Khotan, April 22nd, in which he states that he returned from Rawak in Chinese Turkestan three days before, after having completed his excavations of old Buddhist cities. The result was very satisfactory, as there had been brought to light a large number of fine stucco sculptures which showed the closest affinity to the Græco-Buddhist relics of the North-Western Punjab, and probably belonged to the first centuries of the Christian era. It was no easy task to excavate these colossal Buddhas, for their inner wooden frames had completely rotted away, and their heavy masses always threatened to collapse, but the task was accomplished, and photographs were taken. Dr. Stein succeeded in removing smaller pieces of sculpture, but these have yet to stand the journey to India. In any case, however, he has now a fine illustration of what a big stupa with its chapel and court was like in Khotan at the time of the Han Dynasty. The weather was very trying at Rawak while the excavations were being carried on, dust-storms of varying degrees blowing most of the time among the desolate sand dunes. The explorer had a most friendly welcome on return to Khotan from the Chinese official, Pan Daren, who showed great interest in his finds. Dr. Stein was to start for Yarkand on April 28th, and expected to reach Kashgar about May 14th.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 35m. High water 1-50m., 2-31a. Low water 7-32m. 8-41a.
Colaba Quadrille Club Dance, Town Hall.

MURDER AT BAJNA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Khan Vali Rassool Khan, a resident of Bajna, near Peshawar, was charged by Inspector Stanson with murdering his wife Bibi Hawa about two years ago. Dost Mahomed Abba Mahomed, the informant, stated that the accused was married to his father's sister, whom he had beaten to death by means of a hatchet at Bajna. The accused was remanded to jail pending the receipt of a warrant from Bajna.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—The heat is intense this side, the temperature in Bhownagar being 112 degrees while at Wadhwan it is 115 degrees. The thermometer at Mangrol stands at 85 degrees. This place is considered to be the "Matheran" in Kathiwar. The weather is windy. A smart shower of rain, sufficient to lay the dust, fell at Verawal on Sunday morning.—An affray took place at Chital when a Bunia dealt a furious blow at another Bunia with a hatchet, inflicting injuries which caused his death. The case is being tried at Jetpur.—The Rajsaheb of Dhragandra has returned with his followers from Surat. His Highness the Thacore Saheb of Palitana is now a guest of Nabob Saheb of Junagad.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, had before him Vithu Narayan, a Hindu tailor, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of 27 yards of broad cloth valued at Rs. 34, the property of Abboo Lala, proprietor of the Bombay Tailoring Company, in Hornby Road. It appears that on the 2nd May last complainant handed the cloth to the accused to make up 11 rain coats, for which he was to receive Rs. 3-12. When the coats were ready, prisoner refused to give them up, and claimed a lien on them on the ground of a previous unsettled debt. The complainant admitted that the debt was due to the accused's father, who was now dead. His Worship refused to convict the accused, and referred the parties to a Civil Court.

SELLING ADULTERATED GHEE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Cassum Noor Mahomed and Syed Mahomed Noor Mahomed, two shop-keepers at Dadur, were charged at the instance of Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormasji, Divisional Health Officer, with selling as ghee an article which was found on examination to contain a substance not exclusively derived from milk. Dr. Sorab deposed that on the 8th May last he sent a subordinate to the accused's shop to purchase ghee and inform them that it was wanted for the purposes of analysis. The accused said it was good ghee and they were not in the least afraid about it. But on the sample being forwarded to the Chemical Analyser it was found to be adulterated. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25 each.

CONVICTED OF CAUSING HURT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Shankar Ghangaji and two other persons were indicted for voluntarily causing hurt to Ambu Ithu, a hack victoria driver. The complainant and the first accused were residing in Kumbharwada Lane. On the night of the 25th May last, there was an altercation between the wife of the first accused and that of the complainant. When the quarrel was going on, accused No. 1 came on the scene and suddenly attacked the complainant and knocked him down. The other prisoners who were friends of the accused No. 1, also assaulted the complainant with bamboo sticks and inflicted serious injuries. The charge being proved each of the prisoners was sentenced to a month's hard labour, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default to undergo one month's further imprisonment.

A RELIGIOUS MANIAC CUTS HIS THROAT—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Poputwady, regarding the death of Panalal Goolabji, a Brahmin, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was a waterman in the Bombay Small Causes Court, but had given up the employment for the last three months and devoted himself almost exclusively to the worship of an idol, which he kept in his house at Poputwady. His worship amounted almost to a mania and when people told him to work he used to say the goddess would provide him with food. On Wednesday last, his cousin, who used to carry food for him, found the door of the room fastened from the inside and the usual beating of drum and recital of prayers was not heard. His suspicions were aroused and on forcing open the door, discovered the man lying on the floor in front of the idol with a deep gash right across his throat and a clasp knife stained with blood lying close to him. There was a pool of blood and the body was covered with blood. There was no sign of scuffle. The Jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a clasp knife while of unsound mind.

THROWING A CORROSIVE ACID.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Vithaldas Tulsidas, a Bania broker was charged with causing grievous hurt to Ganeshwur Muncharam, a Bania cotton broker, by throwing corrosive acid upon him. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Smetham, solicitor, appeared for the defence. At the previous hearings of the case the complainant said he had known accused for about eleven years. About 8-30 p. m. on the 20th April he laid down at his master's place of business, and had a short sleep and near him was one Bhugwan Javer. He suddenly awoke by feeling a severe burning sensation all over his back and left arm. There was a cup near by. He was burning in consequence of some acid being thrown over him. He saw the accused running away, and Bhugwan Javer cried out that he saw Vithaldas running away. Complainant asked a neighbour Johmul Koka to throw some water on him. This was done with worse results. Later a Marwaree applied some ointment to the burns. Complainant saw accused running in the direction of Sutta Gully. He was sure it was the accused Vithaldas who threw the acid upon him. The acid burnt the dhotur with which complainant was covered and the carpet on which he lay down.

Mr. Smetham had stated that accused was not the man who threw the liquid, as he was out of Bombay on the day of the occurrence.

Mr. Spencer now intimated that he had no further evidence to lead in the case.

The charge being not proved against the accused, he was ordered to be discharged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	2	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	1	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	1	4	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	19	13	122
Total plague deaths to date	96,162	80,347	
Same date last year	20	22	172

CHARLIE: "People think that I am coldhearted! But I have high ideals. I love the beautiful, the tender, the true—" Mabel: "Say no more, Charlie. You may ask papa!"

WESSEL: "Old Mr. Johnsonhammer is reaping the whirlwind in his old age." Sinott: "How is that?" Wessel: "He used to have his old trousers cut down and make his boy wear them, and now the boy is five inches taller than he is."

RECENTLY a "mere man" and his "better-half" had a quarrel over who was the ruler of the house. The husband said: "I'm the authority—the head of the house." "I'm the neck," replied his wife "I can turn the head any way I please."

"I HEAR," said the reporter to the manager of a railway noted for the unpunctuality of its trains' "there was an accident on your line last night." "Oh, do you?" was the sarcastic reply. "Yes." "Do you know anything about it?" "Only that it happened to the train which was due at eight-fifteen." "That train came in to the minute, sir." "Are you sure of that?" "Of course?" "That must have been the accident referred to." And the reporter left hurriedly.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Thursday: The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly on the West Coast. A Cyclonic storm has formed in the South Arabian sea and is apparently advancing in a North-Westerly direction. Moderately heavy rain has fallen in Malabar and South Konkon. Cochin has received five inches, Karwar three and a half, Trevandrum and Sholapur one and a half and Calicut one. The barometer has fallen briskly in Lower Burma and a cyclonic storm is forming near the Andamans. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Tenasserim and lower Burma. Tavoy has received one and a half inches; Mergui one. Showers have fallen in Assam, parts of Bengal and Kashmir. Mymensing, Dhubri and Skardu have received one inch. Temperature continues in considerable to large defect in north and central Punjab, probably due to the influence of the late snowfall in the Kashmir, and Himalayas. Temperature is in considerable to large excess in Berar, Central Provinces, Deccan, Chota, Nagpur and Lower and Central Burma. The storm in the Arabian sea, will probably continue advancing in a North-Westerly direction and will give moderate to heavy rain on the West Coast Districts. The Storm in the bay will probably continue to develope during the day and during its existence in the bay, showers will probably decrease in bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·581	N	3	102·6	73·9	29	...	0·50	+0·43
Sirsa	29·539	NE	M	107·3	80·1	18	...	0·00	−0·13
Delhi	29·.01	NW	4	105·2	81·9	31	...	0·00	−0·18
Agra	29·528	NW	5	101·0	82·4	47	...	0·62	+0·55
Cawnpore	29·525	NW	6	103·5	86·0	34	...	0·00	−0·42
Allahabad	29·480	WNW	4	110·1	86·7	36	...	0·00	−0·26
Jhansi	29·546	W	7	109·3	84·2	35	...	0·12	−0·13
Jacobabad	29·522	E	4	115·6	79·1	33	...	0·00	−0·00
Karachi	29·571	SSE	7	102·4	82·7	70	...	0·00	−0·00
Jeypore	29·569	SW	3	103·2	79·1	33	...	0·05	−0·06
Ajmere	29·587	W	7	103·9	83·0	41	..	0·77	+0·72
Deesa	29·6 5	SSW	12	101·6	81·6	65	...	0·00	−0·04
Ahmedabad	29·641	SW	3	105·3	84·1	52	...	0·00	−0·09
Bhuj	29·622	SW	17	98·3	79·1	75	...	0·00	−0·07
Jamnagar	29·620	SSW	15	101·1	78·7	64	...	0·00	−0·01
Dwarka	29·649	SSW	15	89·4	81·8	74	...	0·00	−0·25
Rajkot	29·635	WSW	17	101·4	76·2	67	...	0·00	−0·29
Bhownagar Para	29·641	SW	11	103·1	[illegible]	60	...	0·00	−0·00
Veraval	29·637	SW	11	88·1	82·2	78	...	0·00	−0·13
Neemuch	29·610	WSW	12	102·0	82·0	59	...	0·04	−0·61
Indore	29·613	W	5	101·3	79·1	60	...	0·00	−0·26
Saugor	29·5.2	W	8	105·9	83·0	34	...	0·00	−0·44
Jubbulpore	29·515	NW	4	107·5	83·1	32	...	0·00	−0·59
Hoshangabad	29·567	SW	5	108·6	85·2	36	...	0·00	−0·51
Khandwa	29·600	NW	11	105·2	85·6	43	...	0·00	−0·51
Raipur	29·504	SSE	9	109·5	88·1	31	...	0·00	−1·08
Nagpur	29·518	NNW	8	110·7	87·0	29	...	0·04	−0·68
Amraoti	29·.55	WNW	7	108·4	84·5	31	...	0·00	−0·62
Akola	29·589	WNW	10	107·7	80·9	43	...	0·00	−0·53
Surat	29·668	S	8	87·3	75·9	80	...	0·00	−0·64
Malegaon	29·619	W	11	104·8	75·3	5.	...	0·00	−2·8
Bombay	29·685	SSW	6	92·3	84·3	76	...	0·0	−0·27
Poona	29·686	NW	17	89·0	72·9	64	...	0·00	−0·58
Ahmednagar	29·655	W	11	100·1	74·4	53	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	29·672	W	21	100·4	75·2	54	...	0·00	−1·4
Sholapur	29·606	WNW	13	101·2	80·9	56	...	0·21	−4·91
Ratnagiri	29·687	SSE	3	92·4	81·5	85	0·21	0·00	−1·41
Belgaum	29·673	WSW	17	85·3	70·7	77	...	0·42	−2·59
Goa	29·672	SSE	8	83·5	81·1	73	0·03	3·34	−3·71
Karwar	...	WSW	4	86·2	75·0	85	3·34	1·32	−4·97
Mangalore	29·705	SE	4	87·3	75·9	80	0·01	1·45	−4·48
Calicut	29·765	SE	10	86·2	75·0	92	1·16	7·71	+2·63
Cochin	29·804	Calm	..	84·3	74·2	93	4·70	0·90	−0·.0
Bangalore	29·736	W	11	86·8	65·3	53	0·08	1·35	−0·51
Secunderabad	29·665	WSW	11	103·7	79·8	71	...	0·05	−0·77
Masulipatam	29·598	WNW	14	109·7	86·0	74	..	1·63	+1·20
Bellary	29·682	WNW	7	100·5	78·3	45	..	1·35	+1·51
Cuddapah	29·675	NW	G	102·2	83·4	63	..	0·05	−0·30
Madras	29·672	W	10	96·5	83·5	55	..	0·10	−1·23
Coimbatore	29·717	W	8	92·1	73·6	72	..	1·9	+1·57
Trichinopoly	29·690	NW	5	93·1	78·8	66	..	0·00	−0·34
Negapatam	29·671	W	8	93·2	78·4	78	..	0·91	−1·35
Colombo	29·801	WSW	12	85·5	76·5	89	0·07	1·54	+1·34
Aden	29·762	NE	5	92·3	83·3	71	..	0·00	

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk fall of pressure in Berar and at Nagpur, Hoshangabad and Mangalore, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on and off the south Malabar coast, Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Malabar Coast as also on the West Coast from Karwar to Ratnagiri. Elsewhere the prevailing winds are from south-west and north-west. The force has been strong to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of normal at Bellary, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Karachi, and the minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobobad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Bombay.

Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (4·70") and Karwar (3·34"), over an inch at Calicut (1·16"), about a quarter of an inch at Ratnagiri, and light showers at Goa, Mangalore, Bangalore and Colombo.

A small area of abnormally low pressure has appeared on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Calicut, where the winds are irregularly cyclonic and the weather on and off the West Coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri is unsettled and likely to become too squally. The monsoon gradient between Goa and Cochin is rather steep, and more or less heavy rain appears likely there. To the north of Goa up to Ratnagiri the weather conditions are weak, and local showers appear likely. To the north of Ratnagiri up to Bombay weather conditions till 8 a.m. this morning, were unfavourable for rain, but as the cyclonic circulation of wind travels northwards rain will probably extend northwards. At Colombo the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at 8 A.M. this morning, the sea was rough, and very light rain amounting to seven cents has fallen there.

Following telegraphed yesterday by Simla Office to Ports Bombay, Alibag, Murud, Janjira, Goa, Mormugao and Malabar ports:—Hoist cautionary flag signal; storm apparently forming in south-east Arabian Sea in front of advancing monsoon.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th June, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah	inches	29·688
Temperature of the Air	degrees	88·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		80·3
Dew Point		77·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	92·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		84·6
General Directions of wind*		SW. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	190

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—June 5.

10 p.m.	85·6

THURSDAY—June 6.

8 a.m.	84·4
10 a.m.	88·4
2 p.m.	90·4
4 p.m.	90·5

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gorjistar, 2,022 tons, Captain H S L Wall, sailed yesterday, for Amsterdam with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Hughes as passengers.

THE s s Trocas, 2,657 tons, Captain W W Sharplay, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum, 6th May, via Aden and Karachi, with a cargo of 3,500 tons of kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain D Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 26th May, via Colombo, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 6.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

a H M S Magdala	Capt T Y Greet, R N	Turret-ship	
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	...	
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	...	
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	...	

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	...	Turret-ship
Plassey	...	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	...	...
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye.	

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence	...	Indian Marine
Clive	...	Indian Marine
Nancowry	...	Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Chanda	1305	Goode			M M & Co
Ikhona	3383	Stone			M M & Co
Okhla	3435	Steven			M M & Co
Merkara	1948	Sharp			M M & Co
Aska	148	Smith			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Elliott			A S N Co
Mascotte	2018	Johnson			M M & Co
Trocos	2357	Shaplay			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Orono	1849	Oswald	Havre	10-6	T M & Co
D	Morocco	2470	Hayes	Hull	8-6	F M & Co
L	Persipolis	800	Ibrahim	Repairing		P Gunboat
M	Ensenda	999	Moris	Repairing		E T & Co
P	Vauxnall	2346	Chandler		10-6	P & O Co
Q	Lawada	2124	Tyrrell	Zanzibar, &c	7-6	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Brewis	Karachi	7-6	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Ebrahim	Bhownager	8-6	Shepd & Co
Courland	992	Miller	Marmagoa	8-6	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	11-6	W& A G & Co
3	Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	Antwerp	8-6	W&A G & Co
4	Bisagno	1509	Brusaca	Hongkong	17-6	C Boggiano
9	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Antwerp	8-6	K N & Co
10	Umballa	3426	Campbell			M M & Co
12	Persia	4198	Wheler	Aden	8-6	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Tice	Karachi	7-6	M M & Co
15	Wilhelmina	1682	Bone	Havre	8-6	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Pachumba	544	Rickford	Karachi	11-6	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Chupra	1438	Hannah			M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Umballa s	Campbell	Rangoon, May 26
	Trocas s	Sharplay	Batoum, May 6

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Chanda s	Hodgson	Persian Gulf
	India s	Plommer	Calcutta
	Indus s	Riquier	Marseilles
	Gorjistan s	Wall	Amsterdam

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bisagno, for China.
,, Trocas, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
,, Bhundara, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—25 bales wool, Ruttonjee Nanjee; 100 bales wool, H A M Osman; 25 bales wool, S Nathoobhoy; 2,550 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—12 casks Indian condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons 92 cwt bone meal, A H Cassum and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Morocco s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—558 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Asia s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s 1,300 cwt castorseed and 825 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,960 cwt poppyseed, W and A Graham and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, Hajee Khanoo Moosa; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, James Mackintosh and Co; 15 bales cotton, W L Patinge; 75 cwt poppyseed, Cosser and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, H K Moosa.

Loch Tay s—2,001 cwt gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co; 430 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, M Vulubdas; 3,920 cwt poppyseed, Owen and Okell; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, and 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 54 bales hemp, C Vallabdas.

FOR HAVRE.

Wilhelmina s—4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 cwt gum, Latiff Essa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, Talati and Co; 237 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 200 bales twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 100 bales twist, Talati and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—50 tons old iron, Essajee Tajbhoy; 37 cwt kadoo, R M Jaffur and Co; 360 cwt sharkfins and 16 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 122 cwt sharkfins, D Dossa; 138 cwt sharkfins, M H Merally; 122 cwt angoor, P F Tatati; 136 cwt sharkfins, M Mooraj; 17 cwt sharkfins, E Currim; 275 bales twist, Talati and Co; 321 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 284 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 500 bales cotton, E Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, P F Talati; 125 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1,030 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 300 bales cotton and 220 cwt gum, M M Essabhoy; 100 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 100 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 45 cwt sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Fazal.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A CONCERT in aid of the above Institute was given last night by the Stewards of the P. and O. Company's steamship Persia. The hall of the Institute was prettily decorated by the harbour chaplain and the manager. Considering the state of the weather the audience was fairly large. Amongst those who contributed to the programme were Messrs. W. A. Pantlin, C. Keller, F. Hill, G. Stevenson A. H. Brooks, E. J. Morris, W. Haywood, D. G. Bard, F. G. Chambers, J. Humphries, W. Ledingham and H. A. Jones. The programme, which was divided in two parts, consisted of songs and comic songs, all of which were well rendered and elicited loud applause.

THE Director, R. I. Marine, has been officially notified of the complete satisfaction felt by the Government of India at the arrangements, creditable to all concerned—especially to the staff of the Kidderpore Dockyard—connected with the despatch from India of the China Expeditionary Force last year.

ON "Barge Day" at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Mayor and Corporation, in four gaily decorated steamers and two ancient state barges, formally and by proclamation laid claim to the soil of the Tyne. At Hedwin Streams there was a large attendance of the public, and, according to custom, the Mayor selected from the crowd a young lady, and standing on the boundary stone kissed her, and presented her with a sovereign, the Mayoress adding the gift of a handsome satchel. The Sheriff saluted another young lady, who was looking on, and gave her a sovereign.

STONEHENGE will soon be shut off from the public by a wire fence, which Sir Edmund Antrobus, the owner of the portion of Salisbury Plain on which the monument stands, is having erected round the stones. The "Salisbury Times" learns that on and from the 24th instant, a charge of one shilling will be made to visitors who may desire to pass this barrier and get a near view of the monument.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not only simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates Nature to fill up the ulcer with sound healthy granulations that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

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The Dibrugarh Combination,
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LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

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PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.
For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.
Concerning Girls, Apply to
Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

TO PASSENGERS
BY
B. B. & C. I. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS having been made in the running of the LOCAL TRAINS on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from June 1st, 1901, Passengers will find it a great convenience to have a Copy of the "Bombay Gazette" RAILWAY GUIDE for June which will contain all the corrected times up to date besides other valuable information.

Copies can be procured from the various Book Stalls or from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 6.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Rt Hon the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon Mr H Batty, M A, Cantab, I C S, Barrister-at-Law, of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Departmental Examination of Political Officers:—Capt T A F R Oldfield, acting Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Supt of Police, Palanpur; Lieut W M P Wood, Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha; and Lieut R J C Burke, Political Probationer, Palanpur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E L Cappel, C I E, I C S, on return to duty, to be Political Agent, Bhor.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Bramhe, second class Subordinate Judge, Vengurla, is granted furlough for ten months.

Mr W C Holman, Probationary Asst Supt of Police, Karachi, passed an examination in Law.

Mr H J H Henderson, Supt of Police, G I P Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days to be followed by special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and five days.

H E in Council is also pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Saheb Govind Vasudev Kanitkar to be Joint Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, vice Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudev Phadke; and Mr Narayan Govind Chapekar, B A, LL B, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as second class Subordinate Judge, Alibag, vice Rao Saheb Govind Vasudev Kanitkar or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination:—Passed with Credit.—Mr Hotchand Chandumal, B A, Munshi to the Kotwal of Tando Adam. Passed.—Mr Mohanlal Morusing, Second Munshi, Mehor Kardarate; Mr Wadhumal Tarachand, Fourth Munshi, Kashmore Taluka, Mr Gobindram B Kanal, B A, Second Munshi, Sehwan Taluka; Mr Kundanmal Hashmatrai, Head Munshi, Depy Commissioner's Office, Upper Sind Frontier; and Mr Khushiram Mulchand, Fourth Munshi, Rato-dero.

Mr. L C Swifte I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for six months.

Mr A C Logan, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr David Landles Neilson, a Master in the British India Steam Navigation Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H S Black, R I M, to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence on leave of Capt W S Goodridge, R N.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint following gentlemen to be members of the Bombay Christian Burial Board vice the late Mr J F Vaz and the Rev A Bruder, S J, respectively:—The Rev H Perrig and the Rev T Peters.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E R Powell, Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr E Woods is appointed to act as Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers during the absence of Mr Powell.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Pottinger, M Inst C E, Sanitary Engr and Member of the Sanitary Board, is appointed to act as Secy to Government, Public Works Dept, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Hon Mr Tate, M Inst C E, on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr F K McClean, Asst Engr, is appointed for duty under Mr H F Beale, Suptdg Engr on special duty.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters and letters addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Ackland W C
Alfretk Mrs
Allard A
Allen Mrs
Aronson Lazar
Barrett P G
Bobby J
Bode Rud
Brener M Miss
Dhondi Manaji Pawar
Docterovich C Miss
Eichholz B K E
Epschtein Fane Miss
Fretman R Miss
Galluzzi C Mrs
Gibson Geo
Giovanni R
Goldberg J
Goodyear R J
Grant J
Graves T W
Gunda Singh
Hackett E M Miss
Hewitt B Mrs
Hollender I Mrs
Howd John W
Jasper A Mrs
Kauffman Liza Miss
Kumerling T
Lauber Jacob
Locke V
Lughi Emma Miss
Maneckji Framji
Masadoe D
Nimmer Mein
Nixon S Mrs
Olsen Annie Mrs
Pinckard G H
Reuther A
Rillo S
Salzmann Herman
Sessa A
Sinclair J G
Skulnik J R Mrs
Smith Mabel Miss
Smith Richard Mrs
Spieler Adela Mrs
Stevens Miss
Telen S Mrs
Thorburn T H
Tohn Motel
Upton J G
Warren W W
White Robert
Wilson R McDonald
Willoughby H Mrs

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th May 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,05,000	3,46,000	4,000	4,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	750	9	987
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	21,06,274	43,61,661	63,096	65,31,031
Total for 20 weeks	22,11,274	47,07,661	67,096	69,86,031
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,395	2,62,515	1,895	3,63,806
Per mile of Ry. do.	216	569	4	789
Total to corresponding date do.	20,07,789	56,48,071	—9,568	76,46,292

Increase for the week .... Rs. 91,194
Decrease to date .... „ 6,60,261

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th April 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,60,000	7,000	7,000	6,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	280	4	4	365
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	70,77,255	94,039	81,551	82,72,301
Total for 18 weeks	75,37,255	101,032	93,551	88,72,301
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,16,827	8,212	3,124	5,56,340
Per mile of Ry do.	315	2	2	338
Total to corresponding date do.	88,83,383	85,951	71,291	98,93,750

Increase for the week............Rs. 43,690
Decrease to date............ „ 10,21,449

MUSIC.

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Hold the largest stock of STANDARD & CLASSICAL MUSIC in India.

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NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SADRA.

BIRTH.

O'DONNELL—June 5, at Sadra, the wife of Major G B O'Donnell, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARBER—May 30, at 10, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, the wife of F Basil Barber, of a daughter.

PILKINGTON—June 1, at Somerford House, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain F C Pilkington, 15th Hussars, of a daugter.

DEATHS.

BURNELL—May 29, at Hazaribagh, Satagara Tea Estate, Mrs Margaret Burnell.

WOOD—May 31, at Coimbatore, J G Wood, Deputy Collector aged 43 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

KEEP YOUR DRINKS COOL ALL NIGHT

by using a WATER COOLER. Ice the drink as usual in a tumbler, place it in the Cooler, and it is ready for use as cold as when you put it in, any time during the night.

Rs. 2 EACH.

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ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

G. S. M.—Your best plan is to complain to the Commissioner.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1901.

DEVELOPMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THERE are few more marvellous stories of the power of industrial enterprise to change the face of a city than that of the development of the port of Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Two years ago it was a town of three thousand inhabitants and it was one of the most stagnant places to be found within the whole of the Dominion of Canada. To-day Sydney is described, without exaggeration, as the Pittsburg of the Dominion. This wonderful change and increase of prosperity has been brought about primarily by the installation of an eight million dollar steel plant which will be in full work by the coming autumn. The location of such a vast industrial enterprise at a port which two years ago was a decaying town, whose only industries were farming, lumbering, fishing and a small coal shipping trade, has been due to the development of the mineral resources of the Province by United States capitalists. The enterprise in its magnitude and daring has been characteristically American and it has succeeded. The coal trade has been vastly developed and by the installation of the steel plant in Sydney, Newfoundland ore and Cape Breton coal will annually turn out some 400,000 tons of steel ingots and rails. How all this has come about is told by the Special Commissioner of "Commercial Intelligence" in the first of a series of articles which will treat of Canada's new place in the iron and steel world. The development of the coal resources of Nova Scotia is probably the most interesting chapter in the history of the Province and certainly its prosperity has turned upon its treasures of coal more than upon anything else. The Government of the Colony has always reserved the right to all minerals, but in the early days but little value was put upon the vast coal lands of the Province. In 1826 when Nova Scotia was still a thinly peopled Crown Colony a lease of all the coal areas was granted to the then Duke of York for sixty years in return for £ 3,000 a year. The Duke promptly transferred the lease to a group of London promoters who in 1828 organized an English Company known as the General Mining Association which carried on business until a few months ago, when it was bought out by the Nova Scotia Steel Company. Under the monopoly which it enjoyed the General Mining Association opened mines in Cape Breton and at certain places on the mainland of Nova Scotia.

After the Province ceased to be a Crown Colony and was given representative Government in 1848, the monopoly given to the Mining Association was called in question. Feeling ran very high on the subject and finally the Association abandoned its claims to the unopened and undeveloped coal lands in consideration of exclusive possession for thirty years of certain coal lands in Cape Breton, and in the Pictou and Cumberland counties. This led to the establishment of a number of new mining companies and the Elgin-Marcy treaty assisted to develop a considerable coal trade with the United States. That, however, was almost entirely destroyed when the treaty was abrogated in 1867; but at the same time a trade was fostered with the large cities of Canada. This inland traffic was further aided by the opening of the Inter-Colonial Railway and by 1890 the coal mined in Nova Scotia reached a total of 1,786,000 tons. In the next two or three years changes in the policy of the Provincial Government in regard to the coal areas brought into Cape Breton the Dominion Coal Company whose advent led to the organization of the Dominion Steel Company. These concerns have jointly converted Sydney into the greatest coal, iron and steel centre in Canada. That result has been effected by a combine which set the example for the gigantic industrial syndicates of which the great Morgan-Rockefeller Steel Trust is the latest instance. The financial genius who has consolidated the Coal Companies of Cape Breton is Mr. H. M. Whitney, a Boston capitalist and promoter, who was previously known in connection with street railways in several American cities. Before he could carry out his scheme the Nova Scotian Government had to pass special legislation and to allay popular apprehensions of monopoly, the operations of the Dominion Coal Company under which name the Syndicate now works, were confined to the county of Cape Breton of which the chief town is Sydney. Within this territory the company have been given leases for 99 years with a possible extension for another twenty, the previously existing leases with the individual companies now amalgamated having been surrendered. One of the terms on which the concession on a long lease has been granted is the payment of a royalty of 12 1-2 cents per ton instead of the former royalty of ten cents. It is stated that the reserves of the coal in Cape Breton to which the Company is restricted are enormous, and already, after being in the field only seven years, the Company is in possession of areas which are estimated to yield 2,500 million tons of coal.

The Dominion Coal Company, since it was organized, has built a railway between Sydney and Louisburg, equipped the mines, with the most modern machinery, built a fleet of boats especially for the St. Lawrence trade, and erected large shipping piers at Sydney and Louisburg. The existing trade with Canada itself has been greatly developed and owing to Mr. Whitney's interests in one of the largest of the Boston gas and coke companies an entirely new trade with that city has been built up. The construction of the railway between Sydney and Louisburg has made the shipments of coal independent of season for whereas they were formerly suspended and the mines were stopped in winter owing to Sydney harbour being icebound, the connection with the other port by rail enables the trade to be carried on all the year round. The progress that has been made since 1893 when the Dominion Company was organized is shown by the figures of coal production. In that year 1,485,924 tons were mined on which royalties amounting to 135,962 dollars were paid. Last year the production was 2,997,546 tons and the royalties amounted to 353,102 dollars. The figures further show that Mr. Whitney's Syndicate controls nearly one half of the total coal trade of Nova Scotia and last year contributed more than one half of the total royalties which form more than one third of the Government's revenues. The location of the great steel industry in Sydney will create a huge home demand for the Cape Breton coal and it is calculated that by this and increased demands in other directions the out put of the Whitney mines, will this year reach 3,756,000 tons. Newfoundland will share in the prosperity of Nova Scotia, for its ore will be used in the productions of Sydney furnaces and steel mills. Sydney which less than a couple of years ago was a one horse port of three thousand inhabitants is now, thanks to Yankee energy, a booming industrial centre where fine buildings are being rapidly run up, an electric street car system connecting outlying mining towns is being laid and where two daily newspapers already find scope for usefulness. We shall hear more of Sydney, Nova Scotia, when the eighty million dollar steel plant is in full operation, and it will not be long before it rivals in fame if not in greatness the other city of the Empire which bears the same name. Capital was needed to develop the resources of Nova Scotia, but there is just a tinge of regret that the great progress which has been and is being made is largely due to the enterprise of United States financiers and men of business. The Dominion Steel Company has the option of buying out the Dominion Coal Company and in the meantime the latter will supply coal for the steel plant at a price agreed upon.

FRENCH AFFAIRS IN AFRICA. FRANCE'S little wars are quite as interesting as our own and her relations generally with the native kingdoms trenching upon her sphere of influence in Central Africa are worth something more than passing attention. When the French early last year terminated the remarkable career of Rabah, the chief whose exploits in the region around Lake Chad earned him the title of the "Arab Napoleon," their difficulties in that part of the world were not at an end. Originally a slave of the notorious Zubeir Pasha whose trusted Lieutenant he became, Rabah first came into notice in the Egyptian Soudan nearly thirty years ago when the first attempts to civilise that region were made by the Khedive Ismail. In his later career, by his great military skill he attained a position of commanding power in the Central Soudan. He carved out for himself a great kingdom in the heart of Africa and ultimately established himself at Dikwa, a considerable town near the southern shore of Lake Chad and situate on the boundary between the English and German spheres of interest. For some years his conquests had a disturbing influence over European relations in the region around the lake; and finally he crossed the path of France with whose designs on the lake his power seriously interfered. He invaded Bagermi, which was recognised as within the French sphere of influence, captured and killed M. de Behagle and two years ago massacred the members of the Bretonnet mission while on their way from the French Congo to Lake Chad to meet the Foureau-Lamy mission. In this wise he invited a conflict with the French and towards the end of October 1899 he was crushingly defeated by a force under Captain Robillot, though the "Arab Napoleon" then held the stronghold of Kuna with 12,000 men. Rabah retired to Dikwa, but a few months later, in the beginning of last year, he was obliged to meet the French again. A fierce battle was fought in which there were heavy losses on both sides, but Rabah was slain and his army thoroughly routed. He has, however, left disturbing influences behind, which have recently given the French some trouble. Twelve months after his death his two sons, Fad-el-Allah and Niebe, rose against the French, but a cablegram to the Minister of the Colonies states that Captain Robillot, the officer who vanquished the father has also put down the outbreak of the sons. They appear to have been supported by an Arab tribe bordering on the lake. In the fighting Fad-el-Allah and Niebe suffered severe losses and afterwards withdrew five hundred kilometres west of the Chari and to the south-west of Goudjba. Our own success in making good soldiers of the Soudanese who have fought against us seems to have been repeated by the French in Central Africa. Immediately after the battle in which Rabah was slain his soldiers were formed into a disciplined force under the conquerors and in the operations against their old Chief's sons they especially distinguished themselves. The Soudanese in fact appear to be quite indifferent for whom they fight so long as the opportunity to fight is provided. The vanquished Arab tribe has made its submission and Captain Robillot announces that peace has been established. The Sultan of Wadai, an old enemy of Rabah's has also been giving trouble to the French, but a forced change of rulers in that kingdom has for the time being removed a danger to Gallic interests from that side. The usual upheavals of an Arab Kingdom, which in their surprising nature are not unlike the revolutions in a South American Republic, have induced Sultan Brahim to flee from Wadai and his throne is now occupied by the Sultan Ben Ali.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH. A VERY great improvement has taken place in the death rate for Bombay City, which now stands at 60·30 per 1,000. It cannot, however, be said that it is satisfactory, as at this season of the year the mortality should be considerably less. Plague, while showing much less virulence, has by no means subsided, notwithstanding that we are now about at the hottest season of the year. The deaths from malarial fever, too, are much in excess, and in fact the victims to the second disease are more numerous than to fatal cases of plague. Excessive mortality from diseases of the lungs continues, but there are no signs of outbreaks of epidemics of small-pox or cholera. This remark, however, is not applicable to the mofussil, where the death rate in the towns and cities continues abnormally high. Small-pox is very prevalent, and cholera is somewhat virulent in a few centres. The first disease is fairly wide spread in Nasik, and it prevails in a more or less degree of intensity in Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum. Cholera is prevalent in ten talukas in Dharwar, and during the week 40 and 28 cases of cholera occurred in Bijapur and Belgaum respectively. Much sickness of this character also prevails in the Native States, but it is comforting to find that plague is gradually declining in the mofussil.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM CHINA. LETTERS written at the end of April from Pekin have reached India this week, and show that it is not thought probable in China that anything more than partial withdrawal can be effected at present. The winter has been a severe one but the Indian Contingent has come through it admirably. Special satisfaction has been given by the shelters, made of two layers of matting with oiled paper of the country between them, that have been built over some of the British tents. These have been easily and cheaply erected, yet have sufficed to keep the tents dry and have increased the comfort of the inmates. It is understood that the system will now be tried experimentally in India. If found applicable to this country it may be a great boon in standing camps on the frontier where hutting is always a matter of difficulty.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. H. Batty, M. A. (Cantab), I.C.S., Barrister-at-law, of his office as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

DURING the week ending the 25th May 1,760 seizures and 1,427 deaths from plague were reported throughout India. Bombay remains the worst afflicted Province.

THE Rev. H. Perrig and the Rev. T. Peters have been appointed members of the Bombay Christian Burial Board, vice the late Mr. J. F. Vaz and the Rev. A. Bruder, S. J.

THE Government of India have issued orders fixing the establishments to be maintained for the three Camel Corps now being raised among special grantees of land on the Chenab Canal.

BISHOP E. W. PARKER, of the American Episcopal Mission, died at Naini Tal on Tuesday after a lingering illness. Bishop Parker had been a missionary in India more than forty years.

WE understand that experiments are now in progress under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief with a view to the early introduction of a new and improved pattern of helmet for British troops in India.

REPORTS from the Dir-Chitral road show that snow is still lying very thickly on the north side of the Lowarai Pass. It is therefore unlikely that the road will be fit for convoys or mule traffic for another fortnight at the earliest.

A NOTIFICATION in the "Gazette of India" confers upon the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India the powers of a Court of Session and High Court subject to the limitations prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

DURING the week ending 26th May there were 879 cases and 379 deaths from cholera in places in Kashmir outside Srinagar. In the suburbs of that town there were nine cases and four deaths. There were no cases in the Jammu province.

GOVERNMENT have agreed to a modification of existing rules to enable unemployed officers of the Indian Staff Corps to wear (until re-employed or retired) the uniform in which they last served, instead of that prescribed for their rank in the Staff Corps.

THE Zouave jacket (of the rank and file only) of the Bengal and Punjab native infantry regiments will, from the 1st April next, give place to the scarlet blouse and prescribed kamarband recently sanctioned for the 41st Dogras—the new 47th and 48th Regiments adopting a similar uniform.

A CRICKET match was played—Bijapur High School versus Sholapur City—on Tuesday and Wednesday. Bijapur scored 202 in the first innings, and made 21 for two wickets in the second. Sholapur scored 117 and 104 Sholapur was thus defeated by eight wickets. Mr. Savanur scored 149 not out for Bijapur, and Mr. Thanedar 32 for Sholapur.

THE following figures of tea exports taken from the Calcutta Customs daily entries are issued by the Indian Tea Association:—Quantity of tea entered for export to the United Kingdom for the second half of May, 1901, 727,673lbs. Quantity entered during the corresponding period of last year, 1,960,249lbs. Total from 1st April, 1901, to 31st May, 1901, 1,389,932lbs. Total from 1st April 1900, to 31st May, 1900, 3,084,306lbs.

REFERRING to our recent note on complaints of extortion on the part of minor tehsil officials in connection with the Victoria Memorial Fund, says the Lahore paper, a correspondent writes:—It is sheer folly to commit the collecting of funds of this sort to men who for the most part are unable to resist the temptations which it offers. That the matter is giving rise to very grave discontent, I have good cause to know. My duty takes me to villages almost daily, and I have not been to a single village lately where the following question in some form has not been put to me. "Sahib, what has come to pass that the English are unable to build the tomb of their own Queen themselves but must needs fleece us for it!"

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 4th was 950, giving a death-rate of 60·30 per annum per thousand as against 70·30 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·81 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 159 died from fevers; 141, plague; 3, small-pox; 2, measles; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 138, phthisis; 71, diseases of the nervous system; 127, affections of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 56, still-born; 56, old age and debility; 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 555; Hindu low caste, 95; Musalman, 172; Parsee, 27; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 5; European, 3; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 3. The total number of births was 219 as against 243 the corresponding period of last year, and 214 the average over the past five years.

FROM THE HIMALAYAS TO TUTICORIN.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

IN 1899 I found myself at Naini Tal and had just settled down to make the most of a season when amusements were calculated to be scarce, owing to the scare prevalent of the imminent danger of St. Loo sliding down from its lofty position and becoming engulfed in the waters of the lake below. The St. Loo side of the hill was in consequence all but deserted; Murray's Grand Hotel was almost empty, the only residents being a few bachelor boarders who for one reason or other were utterly indifferent to landslips and similar disasters—among these was myself and the immediate cause of my indifference was a daily diminishing purse. We drank more pegs than usual, but that is an indulgence that usually passes unnoticed at a hill station. From the midst of this scene I was suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to proceed to Colombo by the quickest route via Tuticorin. A glance at the map will show what kind of journey I had before me, and I may claim with some justice to have been the recipient of a large order. Naini Tal will be found high up among the Kumaon Hills and Tuticorin away in the southern extremity of the Peninsula. The position is much the same as that occupied by Italy on the map of Europe. The idea of such a journey would have been perfectly delightful, but for the fact that I would have to encounter the heat of the plains and the hottest portion of India in the month of June. There was no help for it, however, and investing in a copy of the "Bombay Gazette" Travellers' Guide, I proceeded to acquaint myself with details of my approaching journey. I would have to pass over sections of six different railways from Kathgodam, to which place I was either at liberty to walk, ride, or drive by tonga. My railway journey would terminate at Tuticorin, leaving the rest of the distance to Colombo to be performed by steamer. It is, however, only with the railway journey that I propose dealing. The total length of the journey would be roughly 15,000, miles and except in America, it would be about the longest journey by rail a traveller could take.

The ride from Naini Tal to Kathgodam was charming in the extreme—the bridle path diverts from the tonga road a little way below the "Brewery Restaurant" into the valley and passes, hedged on either side with the luxuriant growth of flowers, which is one of the charms of Indian Hill Stations and alive with birds of the gayest plumage and resonant with their songs. Douglas Dell the hospital home of Mr. Martin stands invitingly open—Douglas Dell has a sentimental connection with "habitues" of the Kumaon Hills, for with many happy couples in the retrospect of happy days spent in that charming abode during honeymoon days. The twenty-two miles are all too quickly travelled when the dak bungalow at Kathgodam is reached. This is a model staging bungalow and ranks pre-eminently the best of its kind in India—many dak bungalows claim second place but from an intimate acquaintance with such I am disposed to favour the claims of the one at Madura, although it cannot be mentioned in the same breath with the one at Kathgodam. It is at this station the long railway journey, covering nearly seven days of continuous journeying begins, but the run on the Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway to Bareilly is a short and comfortable one. This narrow-guage system has outrivalled all other Indian Railways, in attending to the requirements of passengers and attach to the passenger trains a dining saloon, where all one's wants are met with at the same rates as obtain at refreshment rooms. The comforts attendant on this arrangement are fully appreciated and the dining saloon is liberally patronized. The kudos for the institution of such an innovation is all due to Mr. James Steuart, by whom it was inaugurated, when he filled the office of Traffic Superintendent of this railway. This gentleman has since been transferred to the Assam Bengal Railway in a similar, though better paid capacity. At Bareilly a change is made into the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway train and thence on to Cawnpore. As this paper does not include a description of places of interest passed through, but confines itself to the railways travelled by, no more than mention of such cities of interest as Lucknow and Cawnpore must be expected. The Oudh and Rohilkund is not a system the traveller is likely to treasure any recollections of. It is a slow paced railway and one is apt to think disagreeable things about it. A distinguished civilian once congratulated a railway company on its success in having out-paced the primitive bullock cart. It was not at this particular railway that the irony was addressed, but as I have said such disagreeable recollections are apt to come back to the travellers' memory in his laboured progress over the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. The cause is not far to seek. The company have adopted the policy of entertaining as much native labour as is possible, because it is cheap, with the result that a general dissatisfaction prevails, while the travelling public are not as comfortable as on other systems where such subordinate appointments as station masters, guards, and engine drivers are for the most part filled by Europeans. The dividends declared from time to time, may at present be large, but the day must come when this apparently economical policy will be found dearest in the long run. What a striking contrast is the Indian Midland Railway in which the journey from Cawnpore to Itarsi is performed. This is comparatively a young line and a small one too and might very properly be termed a branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as the Board of Directors is, I believe, almost the same, while the working staff has in a great measure been supplied by the latter system. The Indian Midland Railway is too short a one in extent to ever return vast profits, being practically the connecting link between the North-Western Provinces and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and its share of the cost for the carriage of traffic is proportionately very small, while there is not a pro ratio diminution in establishment and other items of up keep. In the matter of excellence of rolling stock, engines, permanent way, this short line is very considerably in advance of the systems with which it is connected. The railway traverses a country fertile in produce and is replete with historical events in the past. The largest towns it touches are Jhansi, Gwalior, Dholepur, and Bhopal. From Itarsi and up to Raichur the Great Indian Peninsula Railway serves the traveller. This railway system is too well known and too long established to need any criticism from any casual traveller. It has earned its laurels but there is a tendency, not altogether avoidable perhaps, of resting on past successes. Wear and tear of rolling stock will always depreciate in their worth, whereas the comforts of the traveller may also be affected, and such I found was the condition of this system in 1899 when I travelled over it. The mail service is unrivalled for its excellence in every matter of detail, but the branch lines are, I was inclined to think, made to make shift with the rejections from the main line service—I am open to correction, however, and have only ventured an opinion. In the matter of refreshments, the G. I. P. Railway has always been very faulty and there can be no comparison between the catering of the Goanese butlers on this Railway and those of Messrs. Kellner & Co., on the East Indian Railway, but perhaps the conditions are different for it is no secret that apart from the catering done by Kellner & Co. for the travelling public they drive a flourishing local trade at every station, where they own Refreshment Rooms, so that these refreshment rooms are practically speaking branch establishments of the Calcutta firm. These differences are very great and should not be omitted from fair comparisons. The smart appearance of the subordinate staff—the majority of whom are Europeans—goes a long way to impress favourably the traveller who is treated with courtesy and attention. Here is an object-lesson for every other railway in India which they would do wisely to profit by. At Raichore, where a change is effected into the Madras Railway train, the passenger is quite bewildered at the sudden change in his surroundings. It is very evident that the Madras Presidency has with justice been dubbed "benighted." All things tend to bear out the soubriquet. The station, which is typical of its fellows, has a gloomy appearance: the train but tends to enhance the feeling that overcomes the traveller and this attains its climax in the horrid jargon of "Tamil" and "Telegu" which are the only languages now heard.

(Concluded on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Derby was run in lovely weather.

The betting at the start was 5 to 2 against Volodyovski, 100 to 7 William III, 40 to 1 Veronese and 7 to 1 Floriform, who came in fourth.

Twenty-five horses started and passed the post in the following order:—Volodyovski, William III, Veronese, Floriform, Olympian, Osboch, Doricles, Prince Charles, Sang Bleu, Pietermaritzburg, H. R. H., Ian, Royal Rouge, Handicapper, Wargrave, Lord Bobs, Revenue, Tantalus, St. Maclou, Veles, Ruskin, Cottager, Royal George, Claqueur, Orchid.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE TIENTSIN AFFRAY.

COUNT WALDARSSE.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT PEKING.

General Gaselee describes the late affray at Tientsin as a drunken brawl, which does not affect the cordiality of the Anglo-French relations.

The German accounts of the affray concur with General Gaselee's opinion.

Count Waldersee has sailed for Japan.

A great fire has taken place in the Forbidden City at Peking through lightning.

The Imperial library with the archives and invaluable records has been destroyed.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

At a banquet given by the London Chamber of Commerce in honour of the delegates from the New York Chamber, Lord Lansdowne made a speech in which he said public officials feel that no pains must be spared to maintain most friendly relations with America. All the speeches made expressed a similar sentiment.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT JAMESTOWN.

A HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES.

MR. BRODRICK ON THE SITUATION.

A force from Aliwal has recaptured a quantity of the stores captured by Kritzinger at Jamestown, after defeating the enemy.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

It is officially stated that 734 British, including 25 officers, were killed or died in South Africa during May.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at a dinner given to the South African Civil Surgeons, said there was no ground for disquietude regarding the situation in South Africa.

He thought the war had shown that the British troops were not worse trained than the Continental troops.

Experience in China, he said, had shown foreigners that they had plenty to learn from us.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Ophir sailed for Auckland to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 1st instant arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo left here at midnight yesterday.

BOER PRISONERS DIE OF APOPLEXY.

Madras, June 6.

Among the Boer prisoners who arrived at Trichinopoly two are reported to have died from heat apoplexy. The temperature in Madras on the day they were landed was 106deg., and one of the two that died wore a cap, instead of his solah topee, during the march from the station to the camp.

ALL INDIA MEMORIAL.

THE eleventh list of subscribers to the above Fund will be published within the next few days. Last week over Rs. 32,000 were contributed and the volume of subscriptions continues on a satisfactory scale. Recent receipts include, Rs. 5,000 from the Maharajah of Jeypore, Vizagapatam; Rs. 2,100 from Raja Raghubir Singh of Maihar, Bagelkhand; Rs. 2,000 from Dangarpur State Council, Rajputana; Rs. 1,500 from the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ld; Rs. 1,000 from Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan, C. I. E., Minister of Jaora State; and Rs. 336 from Europeans and Natives employed in the Bally Paper Mill. The army has sent Rs. 683 from Royal Munster Fusiliers, Rs. 576 collected by Officer Commanding 6th Bengal Cavalry; Rs. 390 from 11th Bengal Infantry; Rs. 355 from 13th Bengal Lancers; Rs. 318 from Royal Artillery Rawalpindi; Rs. 303 from 5th Bengal Cavalry; Rs. 300 from South Lancashire Regiment; Rs. 202 from 35th Sikhs; Rs. 250 from 14th Bengal Lancers and Rs. 227 from 10th Bombay Light Infantry. A collection undertaken by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar includes Rs. 500 from Raja Bahadur Mahima Ranjan Roy Mandari, Rungpur, Rs. 200 from Babu Satis Chander Lahari, Rungpur, and Rs. 100 from Lodge Nripendra Narain of Cooch Behar. Lala Baijnath Sahai, Superintendent of the Kurwai State in Bhopal, has collected Rs. 321 and from Bankura a sum of Rs. 815 has been received which includes Rs. 500 from Rai Ram Bandhu Chatterjee Bahadur and Rs. 200 from Babu Raj Narain Chandracharjee.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 5.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Rome arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Clan line steamer Clan Ross arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tientsin (extra), left here this morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 17th June.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company s. s. "Po" left Aden for Bombay on the 5th instant at noon and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats firmer.
Good Bhownugger 3 14-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1-2

THE GOVERNOR AND LADY NORTHCOTE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JUNE 6.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Northcote arrived here from Mahableshwar this evening at seven o'clock with members of their staff including Captains Wood and Grenville, A.D. C's. On alighting Their Excellencies were received by Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Sir Andrew Wingate Cappel, the Collector of Poona, Messrs. Keatinge, Carvalho, Sale, Watson, Colonel Collette, Commanding Poona, and a number of European and Native gentlemen. After conversing a short while Their Excellencies departed to Ganeshkhind. The weather was showery with thunder and lightning.

PAPERCHASE AT KIRKEE.

A paperchase took place this evening at Kirkee and was well attended. The run was from the bridge near the racecourse, over the broken ground to Ganeshkhind Hill, back round the hill negotiating the canal, and several other good jumps and finishing with the jumps at the racecourse turning over the road and winding up at the Royal Artillery Mess. Lieutenant Campbell on Wagoner, Mr. Syer on Lunatic and Captain Murray came in as placed. Mrs. Wingfield had a fall but was not hurt. The other ladies present were Mrs. Jameson, Miss Proudfoot and Miss Lely.

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY.

ESTIMATED TO COST FROM 30 TO 70 LAKHS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation are taking steps to secure in every part of Municipal area a continuous and adequate supply of filtered water. The measure may cost anything between thirty and seventy lakhs of rupees and before committing themselves to any particular scheme the Commissioners have decided to obtain the best possible expert advice. The Chairman is in correspondence with an eminent authority on water supply in England and has also addressed the Government of Bengal inquiring whether Government can spare the services of an Engineer Expert to assist the Corporation in elaborating a workable scheme and asking for any advice that Government may be able to offer.

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

There was a large gathering at the Town Hall here to-day on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Army Temperance Association, the Viceroy presiding and the Commander-in-Chief, Military Member of Council, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and the Bishop of Lahore being amongst the speakers. The Viceroy in the course of his remarks referred to the great importance he attached to the increasing comfort and healthfulness of the surroundings of the barracks for British soldiers in India and said even if it cost half a core of rupees he would not consider the improvement now being introduced with electric punkahs and electric lighting dear at the price. He hoped to see these appliances fitted to every barracks in the country.

THE MONSOON.

AT LAST SETTING IN.

Official reports to-day received from the Malabar Coast show that the monsoon is at last setting in there, though somewhat feebly. Trivandrum, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore and Karwar report from one to five inches of rain each to-day.

CAPTAIN JACOB INVALIDED.

Captain Jacob, Officiating First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, has been invalided home.

THE INDIAN FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Forest Department is losing two of its senior members in Mr. E. P. Dansey, and Mr. W. Hearle, who have resigned from leave at home.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Majors Brown, 8th Bombay Infantry, and Caulfield, 10th Bombay Infantry, also Lieutenant White, 16th Bombay Infantry, are permitted to return to duty, while Colonel White, R. E., Consulting Engineer, has four months' extension of leave at home.

The Maharaja of Bikanir has proceeded to Calcutta to meet his Imperial Service Regiment returning from China.

The North-Western Railway authorities are now arranging details for the formation of an Ambulance Corps in connection with the Railway Volunteer Corps.

The Government of India have issued orders fixing the establishments to be maintained for the three Camel Corps now being raised among special grantees of land on the Chenab Canal.

Owing to the present poor health of the regiment, the 40th Patans are to be moved to Umballa, being relieved by the depot of the 20th Punjab Infantry and a wing of the 38th Dogras, from Umballa and Ferozpore, respectively.

A SMALL Committee has been assembled at Simla for the purpose of considering how the Government grant for manœuvres and instruction of troops can be expended to the utmost advantage. It is composed as follows:—President, Brigadier-General Collins; members, Colonel Nixon, Intelligence Branch; Colonel Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Suart, R. H. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Woollcombe, A. A.-G. for Musketry; Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, Central India Horse; Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donnell, 39th Garhwal Rifles; Secretary, Major Thomas, Adjutant, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers. The Committee will draw up general rules for the formation and conduct of Camps of Instruction, and will frame a circular showing the lines on which the training and instruction of troops can best be carried out. In drawing up these instructions the lessons of the war in South Africa and the experience of previous manœuvres will be fully considered.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 6.— Fetherstonhaugh, Lieutenant, Bengal, 8th B. L., on medical certificate from Bareilly.

DEPARTURES JUNE 6.—DuBoulay, Lieutenant, Bengal, 2nd Border Regiment, on duty to England.

Fetherstonhaugh, Lieutenant, Bengal, 8th B.L., on medical certificate to England.

Marder, Major, Madras, R. A. M. C., on leave to England.

NOTES ON COUNTY MATCHES.

YORKSHIRE'S STRENGTH.

MOLD AND HIS CRITICS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

YORKSHIRE.

ON a wet wicket no side at present has a lively chance against Yorkshire. Rhodes' peculiar deadliness whenever he can make the ball bite is such that he would need only a moderate backing of runs and some one to keep up the other end in order to win matches on his own. As it happens, the Yorkshire batting is about twice as useful on a wet wicket as that of any other county; and in addition to Rhodes the side contains two other bowlers exceptionally difficult on wet wickets, Haigh and Wainwright; not to mention Hirst who is cheerfully indifferent whether he is engaged upon mud or upon concrete. As an indication of the wonderful batting strength of Yorkshire, it may be pointed out that in its score of 224 against Gloucestershire no fewer than 56 runs—i.e., a fourth of the total—were made by Haigh and Rhodes, who go in respectively ninth and tenth. Of the Gloucester eleven, Huggins is a new man from Stroud, medium-pace righthand bowler and something of a bat. He may be very useful. Paish ought to have done better than one wicket for 69 runs if Rhodes could manage fourteen wickets for 141. What suits the one should suit the other.

There are two batsmen on the Yorkshire side who most of us would like to see more fortunate than they have been up to date—Jack Brown and Frank Mitchell. Brown has done such splendid service for his county in the past and has so often made runs when they were badly needed, that one cannot help being disappointed at his not sharing in the fun when lots of runs are about. Frank Mitchell, too—such a fine player!—deserves to enjoy himself. After a year and more of roughing it, and no county cricket last season, one would glady see him well off the mark. But, as "W. G." says, "They're old enough to know runs will come some time or other, if not to-day." Quite so; still, the sooner the better. Lionel Palairet's success is delightful. There are plenty of players who get runs nowadays; but now as ever, the number of those who get them in the best style is limited. Frank Iredale, the great Australian batsman, said once he would go farther to see Palairet play than for any other purpose. Perhaps that is why there is in Iredale's play not a little of Palairet polished elegance. Anyhow, there is many a lover of cricket sorry that Taunton and Somersetshire cricket are so far away. An enthusiast once selected his favourite batsmen thus:—Ranji for everything, Jessop for excitement, and Palairet for charm. Not a bad saying, either. Last year the Somerset crack, well as he played, had hardly recovered his true form after his serious illness of two years ago. His 103 against Yorkshire in the very first match is happily like old times. What with S. M. J. Woods' dashing 60 and the fine display of T. L. Taylor and Tunnicliffe, the west-countrymen spectators have had an interesting opening match, though Yorkshire gained the honours of the victory.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Hampshire eleven was probably very glad not to find a plumb, fast wicket at the Oval, especially as it had not got Heseltine to let loose at Abel. The wicket was not exactly a difficult one, however, so the Hampshire bowlers may congratulate themselves on dismissing their terrible opponents for 148 first innings. It is generally a case of 400. Victor Barton has always been an uncommon good bat, far better than many who are more highly thought of. Now it appears he is to become a famous bowler. It is doubtful whether on leaving Southampton he expected to account for nine Surrey batsmen, including Abel twice, Crawford twice, Brockwell, Hayward, and Lees; or that his analysis would on the first innings read 21 overs, 7 maidens, 28 runs, 6 wickets—a pretty good performance for a second-change bowler who often goes two whole games without being put on. C. H. Bodington, a slow right-hand bowler, is a likely recruit. Stone is a good wicket-keeper who has had a lot of standing to Llewellyn in minor cricket: in this match he fielded short-leg, and went in tenth. E. M. Sprot, Captain Greig, and Barton did all the batting in the Hampshire first innings. Sprot carried his bat for 44, a great performance against Lockwood on Lockwood's day. Barton rarely fails to make runs on a wet wicket, and is for that reason one of the best men there are to have on your side. Hayes carried off the batting honours on the Surrey side. This free-and-easy hitter is in first-rate form just now, and he is all the more useful in that he catches all that comes near him in the slips. He will probably be put on to bowl soon. The leg break is the fashionable article just now, and though, like Albert Ward, he does not make the ball turn quite as much as one expects from all that wrist-action, he nevertheless bowls a very decent ball of the sort. Hayes a year or two ago did quite a big bowling performance against Sussex at the Oval on a perfect wicket

SURREY.

Once upon a time Leicestershire had several dangerous bowlers and no batting to speak of: now it seems to have become a great scoring side with not much power of getting its opponents out. One can recall several encounters in the past between Leicestershire and Surrey in which few runs were made but Leicestershire won on its bowling. This time we have a match of the sort that sticks in the gorge of the reformer—Too many runs, Sir; too many runs! however, C. J. B. Wood makes a big score and is well backed up by King, Pougher, Knight, and Coe, so no doubt the Leicester folk are quite satisfied. If your side cannot win, the next best thing is for them to make a lot of runs. Brockwell's 101, at any rate, must have been worth seeing; he is very busy while he stays. Some critics say that Hayward has too much method. Well, give us method, and as much of it as you can spare, that produces innings like Hayward's centuries against Australia at Old Trafford and the Oval. As for Abel he may be slow, but he has as many strokes as anyone except Ranji and is uncommon handy with his bat. One may have too much of him when one is fielding and he is in, but that applies to every batsman who gives trouble.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Had the match been played upon a plumb wicket Cambridge would probably have made a big score against A. J. Webbe's XI. But with the wicket somewhat in his favour, Jack Hearne was rather too much for the batting talent opposed to him. None of the Cantabs did much in the way of run-getting except H. K. Longman, L. V. Harper, and R. N. R. Blaker. The first two, being freshmen, may well be regarded as having done an extremely fine performance in putting up 90 runs for the first wicket the very first time they played for the 'Varsity. Longman has previously shown such good form that he will be sure of a long trial. He is a steady bat who likes to settle down before taking the bowling in hand. His defence is good. I look forward with confidence to seeing him at Lord's. Blaker did well second innings. He is a better player than any of his performances in first-class cricket up to date would indicate. Howard Smith seems to have bowled with great effect in the first innings, taking six wickets. He did not repeat his success in the second innings, so it is impossible to tell yet whether or not he is a strong bowler. A. H. C. Fargus and E. M. Dowson bowled fairly well, the former with the better analysis. Dowson, useful all-round man as he is, has not yet realised the great promise he showed as a schoolboy. He is just the sort of bowler that might win an inter-'Varsity match. He seemed to me last year to have increased his pace somewhat. If this was so, it is a pity, for, though many left-handers have improved by bowling slower—e. g., Johnny Briggs—there is a single instance of one unspoiled by bowling faster than his original pace.

The performance of Lancashire in the first innings at Lord's reminds one of the failure of the Australians on the same ground several years ago. Yet most of us have played upon Lord's wickets upon which 53 is not such a very bad score for a side. Recently it has appeared to me that the extraordinary sudden-death wicket which in former days was a certainty at Lord's in wet weather is now rather uncommon there. It is not usual, of course, for a wet wicket to play really difficult unless the sun has a good look at it. But there are some grounds which become not slow and sodden, but treacherous and sticky whenever rain spoils the surface. Lord's used to be a byword in this respect. Probably the peculiarity is due to the ground having a good deal of clay in its composition. A county player said the other day that all the grounds which have of recent years been faked up with clay, much as they have improved in dry weather, have become twice as difficult as they used to be in wet. At Lord's, of course, the presence of clay is natural, not artificial. A. Eccles, who played such a fine innings in the Inter-'Varsity match a few years ago, seems to have been the only batsman on the Lancashire side to look at Mead and Trott. Archie MacLaren and Tyldesley are both excellent batsmen on pitches that favour the bowler. It is rather a surprise for both of them to fail twice in one match, no matter how difficult runs are to get. MacLaren is in good form Mead clearly was on one of his unplayable days. Mr C. B. Frys says he is never quite sure whether he or Jack Hearne is most to be feared of righthand bowlers on a sticky wicket. Jack Hearne has rather more pace, and consequently comes rather the quicker of the two when the pitch is not quite at its worst. But on real glue Mead nips off the wicket almost equally fast. Both of them break in very sharply from the off. If you try forward play of any sort against them you are a dead bird. Perhaps Mead is rather the easier to play back, but he has a leg-break ball, which Hearne has not; and his deliveries have a tendency to keep abnormally low.

YORKSHIRE BOWLING.

Though as yet we are merely on the fringe of the county season, it is curious to see how the few games that have been played are an epitome of what happened last summer. Here we have Yorkshire and Lancashire winning, while other sides are unable to play decisive matches. The two northern counties alone appear to have really trustworthy bowling strength. The great feature of the Yorkshire bowling is its variety: there is slow-medium and fast-medium left-hand in Rhodes and Hirst; slow-medium and fast-medium in Wainwright and Haigh; and the ever-useful over-arm lob in Jack Brown. There is no underhand lobster, but he is not indispensable. The one element wanting to an otherwise fully-equipped side is a first-rate fast, genuinely fast bowler. No matter how strong your team is in all other sorts of bowling, it is always rather a terrible prospect to take the field against a powerful batting side without a good fast bowler. A Richardson, Lockwood, or Mold at his best, no matter how plumb the wicket may be, is always likely to snick out one or two of the best batsmen opposed to him before they have time to learn the exact pace of the wicket and gain a full sight of the ball; and he may be relied on to fire out whatever tail there is for next to nothing. Why cannot fast bowlers be found as footballers are? There must be a lot of undeveloped Molds and Richardsons somewhere in the country.

MOLD AS A BOWLER.

It is only necessary to review the two matches Lancashire has already won in order to realise the value of a bowler like Mold. Hampshire and Worcestershire are not particularly strong batting sides, but each is capable of a big score on a good wicket against ordinary medium-pace bowling. A side like Sussex or Leicestershire may gain a strong lead over Worcestershire on the first innings, yet see its chance of winning slip away in the second. Not so with Lancashire. Mold is always more likely than not to clinch the match; his best performances, it may be noticed, usually occur in the second innings. Several occasions can be recalled when Sussex has managed to struggle out of being beaten by Yorkshire after being a lot down on the first innings, but we cannot recall the same good fortune against Lancashire. And Mold has been the cause. The tail-end batsmen who frequently do passably well against other counties cannot compete with success against Lancashire. Sussex, thanks to Ranji, were at one period of the game in a fair way to set Lancashire a tough task in their fourth innings. But at the crisis Mold unslips his best form, knocks down the stumps five or six times, and Sussex were done for. In the light of the politics of last winter it is interesting to note that Mold, who was judged to have such an unfair action as to warrant his being suspended altogether from bowling, has bowled well and successfully in two matches without a single word being heard against him. Neither in the Hampshire nor the Worcestershire match did the umpires—good ones—find any fault with his delivery. Mr. Robson, the Hampshire captain, has definitely stated that at Portsmouth he watched Mold carefully, and could see nothing whatever of a suspicious nature in his bowling. Mr. Robson is regarded as a particularly good judge of cricket, and is not at all in favour of giving bowlers the benefit of any doubt in this respect. Now whether or not Mold's action has been doubtful in the past, a point upon which authorities seem to disagree completely, it seems proved beyond question that he can, and does, now bowl, and bowl effectively, in a style against which there is no room to cavil. This rather goes to show that the idea of suspending bowlers instead of leaving them to be judged by the umpires has very little in its favour, for the only reasonable ground for suspension is the theory that a bowler whose delivery has once been doubtful cannot possibly remove the questionable element therefrom. The unfairness involved in suspension is excellently illustrated. Had it been carried out Lancashire would have been deprived of Mold's services—yet here he is bowling to the satisfaction of the umpires and of his adversaries, and winning matches for Lancashire.

MEDALS FOR HUMANE POLICE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. John P. Haines, the indefatigable president of the American S. P. C. A., New York, has hit upon a very good plan to create rivalry among police officers of the City of New York in the cause of mercy. He has struck a silver medal "to be presented annually to the member of the police force in the city of New York who secures the largest number of convictions for violation of the humane laws of this state relating to cruelty to animals." The medal for the last year is "awarded to Edward O. Shibles, Police Officer, 19th Precinct, city of New York, for making the largest number of arrests for cruelty to animals, resulting in convictions, in the year 1900."

Mr. Haines has received the following letter from the President of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New York:—

Sir:—At a meeting of the Police Board held this day, communication having been received from John P. Haines, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in which it is stated that said Society has provided by resolution the award of a medal to the officer of the force who shall secure the largest number of convictions for violation of the humane laws relating to cruelty to animals during the year 1900, it is resolved that said medal be accepted and that the Chief of Police be and is directed to cause the necessary acts to be done so as to provide for the award of the medal as in said resolution provided."

I heartily wish that the anti-cruelty societies of this country may emulate the example of their great sister of New York.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS,

Junagad, June 3.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, who is an old Balliol man, proposes to give a Balliol dinner at Simla at the end of the present month. We understand that the Viceroy is likely to be present. Mr. Raleigh will be glad to entertain any other members of the College, who are likely to be in Simla at that time, and will communicate their names and addresses to him.

THE heavy rain which fell at Kohat during the storm of last month, did some damage to the earthwork of the Kohat-Kushalgarh Railway, but the repairs will not be difficult to carry out. The setting of earth work on all new lines is a matter of time, and rain materially aids the process. In this instance, however, the fall was heavier in a given time than has been known for many years on the north west frontier, and it did more harm than good. The company of Bengal Sappers, it may be noted are still at work between Kushalgarh and Kohat, some rock cuttings having to be completed.

THREE hundred thousand pounds of tea the "Englishman" understands, have already been subscribed to the scheme for pushing tea among the natives of India. It is hoped that at least one million lbs. will be forthcoming before actual operations commence, and we would remind our planting readers who have not already subscribed that time is passing. The scheme is not one to be put lightly aside; and every garden in India should come forward in helping to ensure the success of a movement calculated to improve the position of the industry in a material degree.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

REPLAYED SEMI-FINAL.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OLD BOYS v. ROYAL IRISH.

THE great interest taken in this tie which was re-played on the Oval yesterday evening was evidenced by the large gathering which surrounded the field of play when the game started. It was an interesting game throughout but the Old Boys had the upper hand for the greater part of the play and excelled in front of goal. The Irish played well and exhibited capital defence but when they attacked were not able to turn their chances to account. At the start the Old Boys defended the Band Stand goal and after the opening exchanges Tern brought the ball along well but it was quickly sent back to the Boy's half. A free hit checked progress for the moment, and after the Irish had made another attempt Spilling took it down smartly and gave Gawthorne an opening which he failed to sieze. The Irish relieved but off side checked them and the Boys renewing the attack the Irish were compelled to save. Good play by the Irishmen and especially by Goggin transferred it to the opposite end but the Boy's cleared well. The pressure was maintained for some time but eventually Gawthorne relieved and subsequently Ward let the Boys up by a long drive into touch at the Irish twenty-five.

Following the throw in there was a dangerous melee around the Irish goal but Kelly made a capital save. The Boys came again but were penalised and renewing the attack the Irish defence again proved effective. Thereafter the home half was invaded and for some time the Irish kept play in the Boys' territory despite repeated attempts to get away. Nothing came of the attack and a succession of penalities against both sides was followed by even play, the ball travelling from end to end for a spell. A penalty against the Irish for "sticks" enabled the Boys to get the ball into the circle but a marvellous save was effected and therafter "sticks" against the Boys gave the Irish temporary relief. The Boys, however, were quickly swarming in the circle again and Lynn in goal coming out a step Gawthorne smartly sent past him and scored the first goal within a few minutes of half time. The Boys came to the attack once more. Brewin brought it down well and sent in; it was kept out for the moment but Gawthorne rushed it in again amid much excitement. The point was, however, disallowed for off side and at the same moment half time was reached.

The Old Boy's crossed over leading by a goal to nil and immediately on the resumption again took up the attack. The Irish were straightway twice penalised for fouls and directly afterwards the Boys got into the circle but the defenders cleared well. The pressure was maintained and Lynn saved once more by kicking away with the left foot. Another attempt by the Boys ended in the ball going behind. Goggin created a diversion and travelling well down the field let the Irish in but the Boys easily cleared and thereafter obliged the opponents to defend their charge. At this stage the Irish were playing admirably and shone in individual play. The Boys failed to penetrate the defence and the Irish assuming the offensive were on the point of scoring after several attempts but the effort was spoiled by off side play. With but ten minutes to play the Boys livened up considerably and travelling down rapidly Gawthorne centred well to Spilling who scored the second goal to the great astonishment of Lynn, the Irish keeper. They came again immediately and similar tactics registered the third goal after Lynn had tamely dealt with the first shot, the ball being banged through before be recovered himself. This was a cause of great enthusiasm to the Old Boys' supporters. The Irish next had a look in but the Boys defended cleverly and well and attacking again they were still pressing when the whistle sounded for time. A good game ended with the score:—

Cathedral School Old Boys	3 Goals.
Royal Irish	Nil.

Teams:—

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OLD BOYS.—Connell, Goal; C. M. Ward, R. Roberts, Backs; E. Brewin, E. D. Smith and E. Merret, Halfbacks; E. Fern, A. F. Wickhat, A. Spilling, A. Gawthorne, and A. Greene, Forwards.

THE ROYAL IRISH—Bandsman C. Lynn, Goal; Dwyer and Pte. Kelly, Backs; Lce. Corp. Ryan, Sergt. Plunkett and Pte. Phelan, Half Backs; Lce. Sergt. Quirke, Pte. Murphy, Sergt. Beaumont, Pte. Connolly and Lce. Corpl. Goggin, Forwards.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

CAPTAIN T. A. F. R. Oldfield, acting Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Superintendent of Police, Palanpur; Lieut. W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha and Lieut. R. J. C. Burke, Political Probationer, Palanpur, have passed in the subjects prescribed in clauses 4 to 7 of paragraph 3 of Government Resolution of the 18th March 1898 for the Departmental examination of Political Officers.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, C. I. E., I. C. S., on return to duty becomes Political Agent, Bhor.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Panch Mahals has been appointed a first class magistrate.

Mr. W. C. Holman, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, on the 26th March passed an examination in Law according to the test prescribed for Police Officers.

Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days from the 15th instant or subsequently, to be followed by special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and five days.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., has been allowed extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for six months.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months on medical certificate.

Captain H. S. Black, R. I. M., acts as a member of the Bombay Port Trust during the absence on leave of Capt. W. S. Goodridge, R.M., A.D.C., C.I.E.

Mr. E. R. Powell, Inspector of steam boilers, and prime movers has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Captain J. B. Smith, I.M.S., at the close of the Matheran season acts as Civil Surgeon, Surat, and in addition acts as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District.

Mr. J. C. Pottinger, M.I.C.E., Sanitary Engineer and member of the Sanitary Board, acts as Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon. Mr. Tate.

Mr. F. H. McClean, Assistant Engineer, has been appointed for duty under Mr. H. F. Beale, Superintending Engineer on special duty.

ACCORDING to the final estimates, the area placed under wheat this season in the Central Provinces is 2,018,290 acres, which is 24 per cent. above that of last year. Almost all the districts have contributed to this recovery; but the area still falls short of the quinquennial and decennial averages by 21 and 38 per cent., respectively, and is only half the normal area of four million acres. The recovery is most marked in the important wheat-growing district of Jubbulpore. The area under linseed was much underestimated in the previous forecasts, and is now reported to be 492,235 acres which exceeds by 60 per cent. the very short area of the previous year, but is 42 and 53 per cent., respectively, above the average areas of the preceding five and ten years. The recovery is marked in the Chhattisgarh Division and in Balaghat and Jubbulpore.

THERE was a decreased mortality from snake bite in the Central Provinces in 1900. The decrease is attributed to the fact that so great a part of the population was gathered together in famine relief camps, where there was little cover for snakes. In 1897 an increase in the mortality from the same cause was atributed to the fact that the famine-stricken were accustomed to wander into the jungle in search for roots and fruit.

THE Committee on agricultural banks is sitting this week in Simla. Mr. Maclagan and Captain Crosthwaite have submitted their views regarding the working of the small experimental banks which have been started in the Punjab.

THE HINDU FASTING LADY.

THE REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

THE report of the Sub-Committee entrusted with the arrangements connected with the investigation of Bai Premabai's case states:—The first step taken by the Committee was to obtain on the 23rd May 1901 a declaration from Rao Saheb Mulji Narayan, his brother, Purshottam Narayan and Bai Premabai before Mr. Kursandas Chhaildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, in which the declarants stated that as Bai Premabai was living without food and water and had ceased natural functions for a considerable time, and as to satisfy the medical profession Bai Premabai expressed her willingness to place herself under observation for any length of time, they jointly and severally would not hold the Committee appointed to investigate her case or any member of it, civilly or criminally responsible for any bodily or other harm which such investigation might cause to Bai Premabai or any of them. The same day, as a preliminary step in the investigation, Bai Premabai was weighed. Her weight then was 85 lbs. Dr. (Miss) Bradley obtained the services of seven reliable European and Eurasian Nurses, of whom four were to be on duty for six hours each and were to be held primarily responsible for a vigilant watch over Bai Premabai's movements and the other three were to act as helpers, doing duty for eight hours each. Dr. Bradley also framed rules for the guidance of the Nurses, whereby they were enjoined that, while watching closely over Bai Premabai's movements, they were not to prevent her from taking any food or drink, should she wish or be found to do so, but were only to report the fact immediately to Dr. Bradley. The following members of the Committee also undertook the work of watching:—5 to 7 a.m., Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya; 7 to 9 a.m., Raja Dharamchand Dindayal; 9 to 11 a.m., Mr. K. M. Manghirmalani; 11 a.m., to 1 p. m. Mr. Jethabhai Damji; 1 to 3 p.m., Dr. A. P. Kothare; 3 to 5 p.m., Mr. Tribhovandas M. Nathubhoy; 5 to 7 p.m., Mr. Hormasji N. Chichgar; 7 to 9 p.m., Dr. Mathai; 9 to 11 p. m., Dr. K. N. Gokhale; 11 p.m. to 1 a. m., Mr. R. R. Desai; 1 to 3 a.m., Mr. P. T. Divatia; 3 to 5 a.m., Mr. S. V. Trivedi;

In the hall kindly placed by Mr. Tribhovondas H. Nathubhoy at the disposal of the Committee for this investigation a wire gauze fencing was run in the centre so as to allow of the watchers keeping Premabai always in view even when she retired either for prayers or for sleep. She was provided with a sofa; and easy chair, a mat, a thin mattress and pillow, and also with a low stool and a cloth seat to be used for her devotions. All these articles were carefully examined by the nurses before they were handed in, and similar precautions were taken in connection with the clothes daily supplied to her. On Thursday the 30th May, Premabai was brought to Mr. Tribhovandas's Bungalow at 7-25. a. m. She was examined in a closed room by Dr. Bradley and two nurses, and as to her condition of health by Sir Bhalchandra and Drs. Bradley, Mody and Popat. Her pulse at that time was 125, temperature 98° respiration 19, and weight 83 3-4 lbs. As her heart was weak and pulse frequent, it was thought advisable to keep her under medical observation only before commencing the investigation. At 6 p.m. on the same day her temperature was 98·2° pulse 112, somewhat irregular and weak, respirations 19. At about 9-30. p.m. she sat entirely covering herself apparently for devotional purposes. The nurse and doctor on duty immediately went into the passage, but not within the space reserved for her, to watch her movements more closely, to which her sister-in-law, however, objected. On Friday morning her pulse was 102 though weak and irregular, temperature 98°, respirations 20, weight 81 3-4 lbs. She was cheerful and her general condition better. It was therefore considered safe to commence the regular investigation. Just before taking her morning bath, Premabai was requested by Dr. Bradley to be allowed to strip her, which she absolutely refused. After the bath she was offered milk to drink, which she said she did not want. She had another bath the same evening in Dr. Bradley's presence, and was again offered milk, which she refused. She passed a restless night. Sir Bhalchandra and Rao Bahadur Vaidya were present on the premises that night. At 7 a. m. on Saturday the 1st June, her temperature was 100.2, pulse 120, irregular in volume and intermittent, respirations 20, weight 79½ lbs, heart sounds weak. At her request some menthol was given her. She had her usual bath in the presence of Dr. Bradley and the nurses on duty and afterwards milk was offered to her, which she did not take. In the morning Nurse Rees brought to the notice of Sir Bhalchandra and Dr. Bardley that a small bundle was observed by her, while it was being passed by the sermon-reader to the sister-in-law who, the nurse thought, was then watching for an opportunity to pass the same to Bai Premabai. Throughout the day she appeared to be fatigued and restless. At 5-30 p.m. her temperature was 100.2° though ice was applied to her head for about three quarters of an hour, pulse 130, respirations 20, heart's action weak. Dr. Bradley found no distension of the bladder. Her tongue was slightly coated and she complained of severe headache. Her evening bath was therefore stopped. A consultation was immediately held by Sir Bhalchandra with Drs. Bradley and Mody, and they came to the conclusion that it would be advisable in the interests of both Premabai and the Committee to suspend the investigation. This was explained to Rao Saheb Mulji Narayan and to Bai Premabai. Both showed their unwillingness to Premabai going home. Rao Saheb Mulji earnestly begged of the Committee to allow Premabai to remain there under observation till the following morning and to continue the investigation. If she was then found to be in a better condition to go on. He also signed an undertaking drafted by Mr. H. M. Chichgar, Solicitor and Member of the Working Committee, in the presence of several witnesses, by which he took upon himself the whole responsibility for the consequences during the interval. His request was therefore complied with. Mr. Mulji suggested that a bread made of bajri flour, onions, garlic, &c., should be allowed to be placed over her head which would relieve her of the headache and that a mixture of black pepper and samudrafal rubbed in water be smeared over the whole body which would bring down the fever. This was allowed by the Committee to be done by the sister-in-law. She was also allowed to sleep wherever she liked, in the whole hall as well as in the balcony, and from this time up-to the end of the experiment she was allowed to sleep anywhere. The watchers were warned to be very careful and if anything happened they were at once to inform Sir Bhalchandra, who remained on duty from 10 p. m. to 5 a. m. the next morning. Premabai was offered milk and water but she refused to take anything. On Sunday morning she was found to be much better and more cheerful. Her temperature was 98·2, pulse 110, respirations 19, weight 78 5-6 lbs. It was therefore resolved to continue the investigation till the evening, when the question of prolonging it was again to be considered. Before allowing her to take her morning bath it was considered desirable to secure the clothes she had worn for the past 24 hour. Certain other arrangements were made and the clothes, and bath water sent for chemical analysis to Dr. Kalapesi. Milk was offered to her after the bath but she refused it. She appeared to be better in spirits the whole day, but was weak. Ice-bags was applied to her head during the afternoon. It was noticed that her breath was offensive. At 5-15 p. m. her temperature was 99.4, pulse 110, weak and irregular, respirations 20. She had a bath again and looked refreshed. Milk was offered, but was refused. The observation was resolved to be continued till the following morning. At night Premabai complained of great pain in her legs, and requested the nurses to shampoo them. While doing this nurse Macdonald felt something hard attached to a string wound round the waist or left thigh of Premabai. She brought this to the notice of Nurse MacL, hchlin who, on feeling, also thought that there was something there. The matter was reported to Rao Bahadur Vaidya at 5 a. m. on Monday. when Dr. Brandley arrived in the morning at 6-45, her attention was called to the above circumstance. Sir Bhalchandra also arrived about the same time. Dr. Bradley was requested to find out what the hard substance was by examination and on putting her hand over the left thigh Dr. Bradley distinctly felt a lump of cloth bound round the left thigh. It was decided to have Premabai thoroughly examined before her bath. Premabai declined to submit herself to an examination for some time, but it was firmly put to her and Rao Saheb Mulji Narayan and her sister-in-law that unless Premabai submitted to a thorough examination, the Committe would be compelled to stop the investigation. Dr. Bradley and two nurses on duty took her to the bath room and Dr. Mody, Rao Bahadur Vaidya, Raja Dharamchand and Dr. Kothare noticed the momentary stir that was caused by this determination.

At last Premabai showed a dirty piece of cloth the purpose of which she explained. After a great deal of hesitation she was preparing to be examined by. Dr. Bradley but while turning round dropped a small bundle of the size of an ordinary orange well flattened, weighing 6 3-4 tolas and containing almonds, walnut, a wheatened cake made of wheat flour, melted butter, sugar and some preserve, the whole emitting a most offensive smell. After this conclusive evidence the Sub-Committee resolved to end the investigation and to send Bai Premabai to her house attended by two nurses and to inform the Police Commissioner.

The best thanks of the search committee are due to Dr. Bradley and the nurses particularly nurse No. 3 who first noticed the bundle. The best thanks are also due to Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas for the assistance and facilities he gave to the investigation.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, Kt., L. M., J. P., Chairman.
G. H. BRADLEY, M. D., L. S. A.
TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS NATHOOBHOY, J. P., Fellow of the University.
ARDESIR DADABHOY MODY, L. M. & S., J. P.,
NARAYAN TRIMBAK VAIDYA., J. P., Rao Bahadur.
KHIMJI HIRJI, KAYANI, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th June 1901.

FROM THE HIMALAYAS TO TUTICORIN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The soft and euphonious "Hindustani" has suddenly ceased to be heard and the journey promises to become odious. However, a start has other annoyance in store in the pain caused to the eyes from the coal dust emitted by the engine. The Madras Railway use a patent fuel, made up of coal and other combustible materials, which evidently does not become wholly consumed in the furnace for the falling of these minute particles is continuous and necessitates the wear of dust glasses or the putting up of the windows. The latter procedure on a sweltering hot day may better be imagined than described. After half a day's run the train steams into Chingleput Junction. A change of trains having been effected at Arkonam junction. The South Indian Railway, in which the last section of the journey is performed, is a narrow guage line, but the carriages are roomy and present the appearance of being top heavy—this verdict is somewhat justified when such accidents as trains being blown off the track by violent side winds are on record. There are few features in the working of the Madras and South Indian Railways that strike the traveller pleasantly. On every hand are evidences of cheap labour, every thing breathes economy—a dangerous word in the East and very generally misunderstood. I had read "India in Nine Chapters" by———who particularly mentioned two points with reference to this system and I was in consequence laying in wait, as it were, to encounter both. The first I could not possibly have missed, it was the station at AMMAYANAYAKONUR. The humourous author refers to it ironically as an obscure station with an unassuming name—I enjoyed his humours immensely to the astonishment of the station staff, who were considerably mystified at seeing a respectable European passenger—a rara avis in these latitudes—standing before the sign of the station enjoying a hearty laugh. (Ammayanayakonur is not, however, an obscure station, here Mr.——— is distinctly incorrect. It is here that travellers for Kodaikanal detrain and the latter station is a sanitarium that is rapidly pushing its way forward, so that the fifteen discordant consonants forming the uneuphonious name of this railway station is pretty generally known to even the European Community of the benighted Pesidency. My next point was to be encountered a little further on, videlicet, at Madura. The train had scarcely come to a stand, when it was boarded by the identical individual mentioned in the entertaining little volume referred to above. The individual in question was the native Pastor belonging to a Mission whose headquarters are at Madras, in quest of subscriptions towards his church. Strictly speaking, after what I had read of him I should have unceremoniously ejected him, but I was in a manner waiting for him, so enjoying a second hearty laugh, greatly to his amazement, I handed him a *doucier*. I was itching to inform him of the notoriety he had attained, but did not think it fair to spoil sport, so left him in blissful ignorance. No doubt he is still at his old game, unless a hint from head-quarters has by now put a stop to his industry in collecting funds. I would really like to know what his annual collections are. A few hours journey carried me to Myanachi where passengers change for Tinnivelly. The rest of the distance to Tuticorin was accomplished without any event of even passing interest and I arrived at the end of my long journey feeling as stiff and sore as if I had been playing in a Rugger match without any previous practice. I had been nearly seven days in the train and those who are curious to know how I felt had better undertake the journey themselves when they will readily understand my state. With the exception of one or two journeys that can be made in America, this is, I believe, one of the longest railway journeys in the world.

R.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on June5, says:—The total mortality of the city during the week ending the 30th ultimo was 146 and the births registered during the same week were 32. Of these 119 deaths were caused by fever and the rest from various other causes. During the beginning of the week the heat was intense and the thermometer readings varied from 98 to 112 degrees in the shade. During the last four days, cyclonic wind is blowing and the nights are cooler than before.

The Municipalities of Dhandhuka, Dholka, Viramgaum, etc., are appointing their own delegates, who will be all fourteen in number. All these voters, together with the nineteen city representatives, will send in a form containing the names of their own candidate to the office of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., on or before the 25th instant. Almost all the votes of the Ahmedabad District go in favour of the Hon'ble, Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh.

Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., the Collector, has applied for three months' leave, but the Government, being short of officials, have declined to grant it. Mr. Emmanuel, the Assistant Collector, who has already got three months' leave, has postponed his departure for England till the 15th July. Messrs' Woodburn, Logan and other members of the Civil Service are expected to arrive within a fortnight. Of course the officials, who intend enjoying their holidays, will be relieved on the arrival of the latter.

According to the new District Municipal Act, the number of nominated and elected members should be equal, including the President. But as the Municipal Council was formed under the old act in March last, the Government have decided to reduce the number of nominated members by one. This resolution will satisfy the provision of the new Act as regards the composition of the nominated and elected members of the Council.

During the last meeting of the Municipality, the Budget for the next year was placed before the Council for adoption. Only a part of the Budget was gone through, which principally related to the items of incomes derived by the Municipality from various sources. There are now nine clerks employed in the Municipal Office, but the Secretary showed the necessity of an additional clerk knowing English. The item was strongly objected to by most of the members, when by a majority, it was resolved that the present strength of the office was enough and the item was erased from the Budget. After this the meeting was postponed for the examination of other items of the budget.

THE PROPOSED DAMASCUS RAILWAY.

AN Arabic weekly published at Constantinople writes a correspondent of the "Constantinople Gazette" reports that on the occasion of the last Haj a tax of one riyal (equal to Rs. 2-8-0) per head was levied by order of the Sultan on pilgrims to Mecca and Medina for the proposed Hedjaz Railway fund. The total sum thus collected amounted to more than three lakhs of rupees. The paper adds that this important suggestion was first made through the columns of the Watan of Lahore some months ago, and making its way into Turkish and Egyptian papers attracted the attention of the Sultan. The merchants of Bokhara carrying on business at Constantinople are stated to have collected over twenty-seven thousand rupees for the Railway. (The same paper adds that the Sultan, in consultation with the officers of the Education Department, has ordered the adoption of the Urdu language in the colleges and schools in Turkey.) Some vernacular Muhammadan newspapers in India are collecting subscriptions for the Hedjaz Railway. The Punch Bahadur of Bombay and the Wakil of Amritsar have up to last week collected Rs. 2,500 each, while the collection by the Watan and the Paisa Akhbar of Lahore has reached Rs. 325 and Rs. 250 respectively.

One Hussan Khan, Afindi of Mecca, brought a letter of introduction from the British Consul at Jeddah to the Government of Bombay, from whom he obtained a letter for His Highness the Nizam. He has arrived at Hyderabad and has been received as a State guest. He has come to India with the full consent of the Sharif of Mecca to collect subscriptions for the proposed Railway in co-operation with Maulvi Abdul Qayum, Colonel Barr, the Resident, has been asked to accept the presidentship of the public meeting to be held shortly for this purpose. Printed receipts to the value of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees have arrived from Constantinople, which are being purchased by the public. Shaikh-ul-Mashaikh Hazrat Murtza Sahib Qadri has made a handsome donation, besides a furnished house of the value of some thousands of rupees at Mecca. He has paid over one thousand rupees in cash and is still collecting more from his numerous followers. Nawab Jasarut-ud-Doula promised Rs. 1,400 and a Talukdar of Ber has asked for printed receipts to the value of Rs. 5,000 for selling in his ilaqa. Sub-committees for collecting subscriptions are working at Gangauti and Nulkanda. In short, the Hedjaz Railway has received every possible support in India as well as in other Islamic countries.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

THE "Rast Goftar" notices the work done in an institution which was started last year for the benefit of the poor waifs who have been rendered homeless and helpless by the famine. Our contemporary states: We should, be loth to let go without notice the report of an institution which was specially started in our midst, last year, for the purpose, and which seems to have done enough good work during its short existence to meet with further support and encouragement from the Bombay public. The Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, to which we refer, was started as the report says, last year, when there was an influx of famine immigrants into the city. A fund was started for the purpose, and a number of them were provided for, first, at the central habitation in Thana, where they were sent by the Government; and, subsequently, a home was founded in Bombay with 21 orphans to begin with, of whom 18 were boys and 3 girls. Till the end of the last year the fund amounted to about Rs. 15,952; but since then it has increased to nearly Rs. 20,000 which have been invested as a permanent fund, and from its income it is resolved to defray the current expenses of maintaining the Orphanage.

GOVERNMENT CASH BALANCES.

The "Gujrati" thus refers to a recent memorial to the Government of India: The memorial recently addressed to the Government of India by the Bombay Native Share, Stock, Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association regarding their policy of locking up the floating currency during the busy season in the treasury is, on the wholle, a well-reasoned and weighty representation. In one or two places it might have been couched in more becoming terms. But that does not lessen the force of the general line of argument adopted by the memorialists. The gravamen of their complaint is that government lock up from eight to ten crores of rupees in their treasury during the most busy season of the year. Neither Government utilise the money nor allow the public to do so. The memorialists cite the example of England, France, United States, Russia and other countries which lend their cash balances to the commercial public.

THE NEW HEALTH OFFICER OF BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" speaks of Dr. Turner in the following terms: Dr. Turner, our new Health Officer, has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet. Since the assumption of his office in February last, he has personally acquainted himself with the conditions of health prevailing in the city, and submitted a report thereon to the members of the Corporation, together with a formidable array of sanitary panaceas which, in his opinion, are essential for bringing back the population to the condition of health which was to be witnessed ten years ago. The sanitary facts disclosed in the report are neither new nor startling. These have been repeatedly iterated and reiterated in the annual reports. But Dr. Turner has laudably endeavoured to bear upon these facts his own light and English experience. With an open mind, which the scientific enquirer generally keeps, he has tried to lay his hands on those conditions of health in the city which are most likely to be removed for the better by a moderate and judicious expenditure.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE WATER SUPPLY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" echoes the complaints, of the rate-payers about the water supply in these terms:—repeated complaints and loud protests seem to have no effect whatsoever upon our Municipal water department. There is a general complaint about the dirty and impure water that is being supplied to us; and the situation is aggravated by the irregularity of time during which the water is given. We raised our bitter protest against these crying evils, but we are sorry to see that yet no effectual steps have been adopted to remedy them. The matter has come to such a crisis that the rate-payers can no longer afford to neglect it. If the rate-payers after spending a pile of money are to get no better quality of water than that which was shown to the Corporation by one of the City Fathers, and that too at irregular intervals, surely it is little short of a public scandal. Radical measures are required to thoroughly improve the sources of the water supply of our city, and the public are anxious to know how the water department is acquitting, itself.

THE "Gujrati," is less cautious in its methods, writes in the following strain. Bombay instead of depending upon grasping companies for its water supply has made provision for itself. But the complaints about the quantity and quality of the water supplied threaten to be eternal. In England when companies make ducks and drakes with the comfort and convenience of their customers, the latter do not hesitate to teach them a sharp lesson by smashing the windows of their offices and their furniture. The more gentle inhabitants of this city are, of course, sensible enough not to resort to such unlawful procedure. They complain in the public press. Their representatives on the Corporation fret and fume at meetings of that body and the Standing Committee, and make long and indignant speeches over the persistent delinquencies of the Water Department. To us it seems strange and even anomalous that this Department should be so defiant of the views of the Corporation as well as the public. The Water Department is, unlike the English Companies, amenable to the direct control of the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation and yet it is allowed to snap its fingers at every body. The present state of things about the water supply in Bombay is little less than a scandal.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION FOR MILL HANDS.

In connection with the difficult problem of the housing of the many thousands of mill operatives in Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" says: It is a happy mean the local millowners and the Improvement Trust have hit upon to settle the difficulty of providing sanitary dwellings for the employes of the former; and in doing so both the parties appear to be satisfied that each of them has made a bargain out of the transaction. The problem of providing suitable, well-lighted, well-ventilated dwellings for their opertives is by no means an easy one for the employers of labour in the city, particularly for the local millowners, when their industry has fallen on such evil days; and on the other hand, the Improvement Trust, the body which has been specially launched into being to remove overcrowding and provide sanitary dwellings for the labouring classes, has learnt by experience that it is the most unremunerative thing to which they can set their hands. The Trustees, whether they publicly acknowledge it or not as one of their primary obligations, have been haunted, and rightly so with the fear that they would not be allowed to neglect or to evade it altogether; and, therefore, the sweet reasonableness they have evinced in falling in with the suggestion of the Millowners' Association must be looked upon as more or less an act of necessity than that of pure grace.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks:—The problem of providing suitable, sanitary and cheap dwellings for workmen is one of the hardest that the Improvement Trust has to face. It had been calculated that the Trust will lose 2 p. c. on the money spent after building workmen's chawls. It is doubtful whether the Trust would have been able to undertake such a liability to any great extent. Therefore, the arrangement that is being come to between the Trust and the Mill-owners of the city will go a long way to solve this very important problem. The buildings are to be built in the compounds of the mills and certain arrangement is arrived at by which the expenses after these chawls with interest will be recouped by the Trust from the Mill-owners, and when the expenses have thus been recouped the buildings will belong to the mill-owners. This is an arrangement which will no doubt result in mutual benefit. Housing of the poor is a problem which every civilized city should strive to solve successfully.

THE BOMBAY REVENUE CODE BILL.

With regard to the Bill before the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the "Rast Goftar" discourses: One of the most important items of business before the meeting of the Legislative Council, held at Mahableshwar, last week, was the introduction of the Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Code—a measure which though prompted by excellent motives and intentions on the part of the authorities, is more or less a leap in the dark; and one that might, ultimately, without giving any appreciable relief to those in whose interests it is proposed, add to their difficulties and embarrassments. But at the same time this much has to be recognised in justice to the Bombay Government and their advisers, that in putting such a measure on the legislative anvil, they have given proofs of their determination to grapple with an intolerable evil in a courageous and sympathetic spirit. We say sympathetic, because we are satisfied that the primary object of the Goverment is to strive to lend what relief they could to the agricultural classes by freeing them as much as possible from the meshes of unscrupulous moneylenders.

The "Kaiser-I-Hind" writes:—A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at Mahableshwar on Thursday last. The Bombay Legislative Council was established as far back as 1863 and if we are not mistaken, during all those thirty-eight years its meeting was never summoned at Mahableshwar. For ought we see there was no special reason for doing so, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhle rightly complained of it. The Bill to amend the Bomaby Land Revenue Code was read for the first time and then referred to a select committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas in a well reasoned speech clearly demonstrated that the bill in its practical working will do more harm than good to those for whose benefit it was intended; and he was very ably supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhle.

The "Gujrati" writes: The Land Revenue Amendement Bill has not met with approval anywhere from the non-official public. The Statement of Objects and Reasons which has been published is so meagre that it scarcely deserves to be called by that expression. The right of ownership necessarily carries with it the right of alienation and the Statement of Objects and Reasons is disappointingly silent on the question as to why government are now going to resort to the extreme step of taking away one of the most fundamental rights of property.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 4th June were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 3rd, 11 feet 2 2-5 inches against 13 feet 7 1-5 inches on same date last year. Kharif preparations generally in progress. Adhava crops damaged by locusts in five talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops 9 annas and 7 annas respectively. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat at Karachi 12, of jowari 20, of bajri 18 1-2, of rice 6, and of Bombay grass 35 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 1 1-5 inch against 9 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops continues. Sowing of rice commenced in four talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Locusts appeared in three talukas, but did no damage to crops. Agricultural stocks sufficient for cultivation. Prices of food-grains steady, except that of bajri, which has fallen from 21 to 23 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues in nine talukas. Harvesting of adhava crops commenced in two talukas. Canals flowing except in Naushahro and Moro talukas. Locusts appeared in two talukas, but did no damage to crops. Estimate of outturn of kharif and rabi crops 10 annas and 8 annas respectively. Agricultural stock in good condition in eight talukas and in fair condition in four talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 20, of bajri from 16 to 23, of jowari from 14 to 25 and of wheat from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 1 1-2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing of rabi crops completed in two talukas. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Locusts appeared in Thul taluka but injured trees only. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops 9 annas and of rabi crops 8 annas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of jowari 25 seers 13 chataks, of bajri 22 seers 6 chataks, of wheat 14 seers 13 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 1 chatak per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Kharif sowing continues. Adhava crops in good condition. Locusts appeared in parts of the district and slightly damaged adhava crops in Umarkot taluka. Water supply sufficient except in Umarkot taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of staple food-grains fallen.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 1st June 1901).—No rain during week. Lands being manured for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 16 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 15 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice, 2nd sort, 10 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of grass Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 4 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock insufficient, but the deficiency is being fairly well met from takavi and charitable funds. Prices of bajri 15 1-2 and of maize 15 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 3rd June 1901).—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. The want of agricultural stock, wherever it is felt, is being supplied from takavi grants and the charitable fund. Average price of bajri 18 3-8, of rice 10 15-16, of bavto 19, of jowari 18 1-3 and of kodra 21 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock generally sufficient; the deficiency, wherever it is felt, is supplied from takavi grants.

Surat.—Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of jowari risen from 16 seers 7 chataks to 15 seers 12 chataks per rupee and of rice 2nd sort from 11 seers 2 chataks to 10 seers 10 chataks. Prices of other food-grains and of grass and karbi stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).— Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 29th, 30th and 1st, 1° warm on 31st, and 3° warm on 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Vapour in air excesive on 29th, and normal from 30th to 4th. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—No rain during week. Rab burning almost completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kolaba.—Rab operations and repairs to embankments almost completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 40 cents at Rajapur, 69 cents at Ratnagiri, 73 cents at Sangameshwar, 13 cents at Guhagar, and 14 cents at Khed. Rab burning nearly over. Preparation of lands for Kharif cultivation continues. Sowing in seed beds progressing. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady, except that of rice which has risen at Ratnagiri and Sangameshwar, and of nagli which has risen at Chiplun. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 31 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 11 seers 20 totlas at Rajapur, to 20 seers 40 tolas at Sangameshwar. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 11 seers 60 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers 30 tolas at Chiplun to 16 seers 49 3-4 tolas at Khed.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in four talukas and two pethas, maximum 56 cents at Bhadgaon, minimum 8 cents at Erandol, Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Estimated outturn of bajri 12 annas, of jowari 9 annas, and of rice 7 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Rain generally wanted. Reaping of rabi crops completed. Rab burning in progress in Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Probable outturn of irrigated rabi crops 4 to 8 annas and of jirayat rabi crops 3 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Wheat of agricultural stock being removed by takavi advances in Malegaon, Nandgaon and Kalvan talukas. Scarcity of water is keenly felt in Yeola taluka, and is being removed in Nandgaon taluka by water-works that are in progress there. Prices of food-grains generally steady, except that of bajri which has slightly risen in Nasik, Sinnar, Malegaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas, and of wheat and jowari which have risen in Niphad and Malegaon, talukas. Price of rice at Nasik 8 seers 20 tolas, of wheat 9 seers 8 tolas, of bajri 11 seers 72 tolas, and of nagli 14 seers 56 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in two talukas during week, varying from 9 cents at Parner to 22 cents at Akola. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Water supply becoming scanty in Parner and Shrigonda talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition except in Nevasa taluka. Price of bajri at Nagar 11 seers 56 tolas, of jowari 11 seer 55 tolas, and of karbi 48 seers per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week 13 centsat Khed, 61 cents at Purandhar, and 3 cents at Mulshi; none elsewhere. Kharif crops sown in parts of Purandhar, Bhimthadi, Haveli and Maval talukas and Mulshi petha, but they are withering for want of rain. Lands being prepared for cultivation in other parts of the district. Want of rain felt every where in the district. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 12 tolas, of jowari 29 lbs. 23 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs. and of grass 125 lbs. and of grass 125 per rupee.

Sholapur—(For week ending 1st June 1901).—Rain during week 40 cents at Sholapur, 15 cents at Barsi, 5 cents at Madha, 6 cents at Pandharpur, 41 cents at Sangola, and 65 cents at Malsiras. Rain needed throughout the district. Lands almost prepared for kharif cultivation. Outturn of rabi crops 2 to 4 annas generally, except in Sholapur and Barsi talukas, where it is 5 annas and 8 annas respectively. Fodder supply generally sufficient, except in Sangola and Malsiras talukas, where its scarcity is felt. Water supply getting low. Cattle in good condition. Price of jowari risen at Barsi, Pandharpur and Sangola, fallen at Madha and Malsiras, and steady at Sholapur and Karmala. Price of jowari at Sholapur 12 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 13 seers13 chataks, of wheat 8 seers 6 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 12 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Re. 1 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week 1 inch 98 cents at Karad, 1 inch 50 cents at Valva, 1 inch 24 cents at Khanapur, 1 inch 19 cents at Koregaon, 1 inch 12 cents at Patan, 1 inch 79 cents at Tasgaon, 1 inch 75 cents at Shirala, 27 cents at Satara, 63 cents at Wai, 31 cents at Javli, 32 cents at Man 60 cents at Khatav, and 75 cents at Khandala. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Sowing operations commenced in Patan, Javli, Wai, Satara, Valva and Khanapur talukas. Estimate of outturn of jowari 4 to 6 annas and of bajri 8 to 10 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains risen at Patan and Koregaon, and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 22 lbs. 8 tolas, of bajri 23 lbs. 23 tolas, of grass 125 lbs., and of karbi 100 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 41 cents at Sindgi, 12 cents at Indi, 71 cents at Bijapur, 12 cents at Bagalkot, 20 cents at Bagevadi, and 7 cents at Hungund. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in parts of Muddebihal, Badami, Bagevapi, Hungund and Sindgi talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient for preparation of lands for cultivation in Sindgi, Muddebihal, Badami, Bagalkot and Bagevadi talukas; in other talukas it is insufficient, the deficiency being met by granting takavi. Average price of jowari 11 seers 11 chataks, of bajri 12 seers 7 chataks, of rice, 2nd sort, 9 seers 2 chataks, of tur-dal 6 seers 10 chataks, and of kabri 150 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 1 inch 71 cents at Chikodi, 1 inch 60 cents at Belgaum, and below 1 inch elsewhere. More rain wanted everywhere. Standing rice crops in good condition. Sowing of minor crops in progress in Gokak taluka and Hukeri and Murgod pethas. Sowing of jowari in progress in parts of Athni and Parasgad talukas. Water supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughtout the district, varying from 1 inch 25 cents at Navalgund to 8 cents at Ron. Sowing of early crops commenced in all talukas except Ron. Sowing of rice in progress in parts of Dharwar, Hubli and Kalghatgi talukas. Preparation of lands for next season continues throughuot the district. Fodder supply deficient in one taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient for the preparation of lands for cultivation except in Hangal taluka where the deficiency is supplied by granting takavi. Price of jowari at Dharwar 25 lbs. 15 tolas per rupee and of karbi 5 annas per 100 lbs.

Kanara.—Rain during week 3 cents at Karwar, 5 cents at Ankola, 90 cents at Honavar, 65 cents at Bhatkal, 12 cents at Siddapur, 11 cents at Sirsi, 50 cents at Haliyal 3 cents at Mundgod and 2 cents at Suppa. Sowing of kharif crops continues except in Ankola taluka and Bhatkal petha, where lands are being prepared for cultivation. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 22 and of ragi 27 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot.— Weather hot. Watering of sugarcane and preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Estimated outturn of kharif crops 7 to 10 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Average price of wheat 12 seers 64 tolas, of bajri 13 seers 73 tolas, of jowari 16 seers and of gram 12 seers 64 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.— Weather warm. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Price of bajri 14 and of jowari 15 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Scarcity of water slightly felt in Gandevi mahal. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Price of bajri 30, of jowari 34, of wheat 22 of a superior 13, and of rice inferior 22 lbs. per rupee.

PRESENTATION TO MR. EDMUND RUSSELL.

A RECEPTION in honour of Mr. Edmund Russell, the eminent Shakesperian actor, was held yesterday evening at 6 o'clock at the Novelty Theatre by the members of the dramatic profession in Bombay, when an address was presented on behalf of the profession. On the motion of Mr. C. N. Baliiwalla, Mr. Kaikhoshru Nowroji Kabraji was voted to the chair. The address presented to Mr. Russell was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket, which was subscribed for by the proprietors, managers and actors of the Bombay theatres and several other persons.

The chairman having paid a high tribute to the versatile talents and brilliant attainments of Mr. Russell, read the following address:—

"Dear Sir.—We the undersigned proprietors managers, and actors, of the theatres of Bombay, taking the opportunity of your departure, beg leave to give expression to our sincere admiration and appreciation of your powerful talents and brilliant attainments in the histrionic art, and of the healthy influence which your public appearances on the local stage have exercised among the members of the dramatic profession in this city. During your short stay among as you have by your kind and watchful interest in our work endeared yourself to the brotherhood forming the profession. Your study of the ancient arts of India and especially of the earlier Hindu Dramas of this country which has been the reputed birth-place and the cradle of the drama, has given an ample testimony of your great sympathy with the feelings and aspirations of our people, and of your kindly regard and zealous goodwill for the welfare of the profession in India.

In the versatile talents you have displayed in the interpretation of Shakespeare on the Bombay stage during the enactments of the great Bard's Masterpieces, with so much credit and success; combined with your telling remarks on this subject in course of several interviews which you were pleased to accord to representatives of the press we have found much to learn both in point of theory and of practice and your visit is calculated to produce a lasting effect on the wellbeing of the Native Indian Stage. With this acknowledgement of the benefits we have derived from you and from the performances of "Hamlet" you have given us, which will long be remembered as the finest acting ever seen in India, we in parting tender you our heartfelt wishes for your prosperity and success in life and with every offering of our respectful greetings we subscribe (applause).

Mr. Russel, in thanking the gathering for the honour done to him, said that the tribute was the crowning glory of his tour in India, which had been so very successful in every way. He pointed out the defects in the Indian stage and made several suggestions for the advancement of Indian dramas. He found that the Indian stage in its present condition was very much like the stage in Europe in the middle ages. He strongly advocated the formation of an actors' association, and said that the ancient fame of India would rise only by the union and efforts of the Indians themselves.

Mr. Russel was then presented with a silver cup on behalf of Mr. C. M. Baliwalla the well-known actor of Bombay. With the customary compliment to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

ENGLISH ART IN A BAD WAY.

IT is a melancholy admission to have to make, but there is no doubt about it that we are artistically in a very bad way in England just now. When the Royal Academy opens next Monday there may be two or three notable portraits to arrest attention, but as a whole the Burlington House summer show of the first year of the new century promises to be nothing short of ghastly. Nobody expects that the artist can exist on glory alone; art for art's sake will not pay when the income-tax has just been raised. At the same time, unless we are to sink back to our former state of artistic degradation, we must look for something better than portraits "which pay" and the pot-boilers of sorts that are sent in literally by thousands to the Royal Academy each April. Nor is it possible to overlook the fact that without a word of protest the long-lost Gainsborough "Duchess," which has now been found, has been sold to an American!—"Free Lance."

WHAT MR. ANTHONY HOPE HAS SEEN.

IN the "Bookman" for May there is an interesting sketch of Mr. Anthony Hope and his work, in the course of which the writer remarks that the central fact about Mr. Hope is his instinctive feeling of the temper of the time—among the educated classes of his own country. This explains his immediate and unquestioned success. The ordinary life of to-day is incontestably dull; and it is a commonplace to point out how, as a result, sober, grown men, with offices and family responsibilities, seek books that present to them scenes of extravagant adventure and romance, just as the younger ones run to South Africa, not to extend the Empire, but to get off high stools and for the fun of the thing. Mr. Hope has watched the need and provided for it.

THE report, on the working of the Central Provinces Reformatory School at Jubbulpore for the year 1900, is the first that has been submitted by the Inspector-General of Education. The determination of the Government of India to remove this institution from the Jail Department to the Education Department was given effect to in November last. As the year under report had almost closed by that time, it is too soon to judge of the effects of the change of system. But the report of the Superintendent, Mr. Greany, shows that strenuous efforts have been made to give full effect to the principles which animated the Government in coming to this decision, and the Chief Commissioner expresses his satisfaction, after personal inspection, with the progress made in introducing the new system of management. It is interesting to observe that, even under the old management, there was improvement in the number of boys pursuing the trades taught them in the Jubbulpore Reformatory School. There are however, about one-fifth of the 102 boys discharged during the last three years who are not traceable; and there are 9 more (probably just released) about whom reports have not been received. Of those reported on, 14 are employed in trades and handicrafts, and 3 in agriculture, taught them while at the School. The Chief Commissioner insists on more careful watch being kept on this matter, but directs that the inquiries shall not be made through the police. This is in accordance with the aim of Government to separate this institution from all connection with the Jail and Police Departments. The Chief Commissioner remarks that the teaching of English at this School has been discontinued and that the vernacular education is simple and practical. It is not easy to understand how the teaching of English had become a part of the course, and the remark of the Superintendent, that the smattering of English which the boys were likely to acquire was not likely to be of any benefit to them in their after life, may be accepted as undoubtedly sound. The future of the institution will be watched with interest.

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ENGLISHWOMEN IN INDIA.

BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

I HAVE been honoured by a private letter from the Viceroy of India, communicating to me details of the plans on foot to commemorate in her Eastern dominions the noble virtues and the glorious reign of Queen Victoria, and particularly explaining the scheme of a design to establish a Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta. Lord Curzon has been kind enough to send me with his letter copies of certain speeches and minutes made by him and others upon the general subject of what is to be done in India for her beloved Majesty's memory. The most interesting among them are such as relate to the proposed Victoria Memorial Hall. There will be other and perhaps many movements of the kind in local centres. The Maharajahs and Rajahs, with wealthy Hindus of all castes, have been displaying the munificence to be expected from their well-known loyalty and gratitude and we hear of statues, schools charitable institutions, hospitals, and works of public utility devised or actually commenced in various states and cities of the Peninsula. Calcutta will herself, no doubt, have a special personal monument; but that which has obtained the strong approval of the Viceroy and of many of his best advisers is the Memorial Hall to be established near to the capital of India, as a kind of treasure-house or "tosha-khana" of Indian history, and a standing celebration of the Victorian era. At another time, and in a fitter place, I should like to expound the details of Lord Curzon's plan, which heartily deserves all possible support here and in the Colonies, as well as on the Hooghly. Briefly, the plan is to adapt a well-known large edifice, near to Calcutta, of palatial character and accommodation which will be transformed into a more modern aspect, and will have, beside, ample chambers and corridors, a great central "diwan-khana" or court, superbly embellished, where Durbars and State investitures could be held among worthy souvenirs of the great reign and of Indian administration. Lord Curzon most wisely sets sharp historical limits to the design. To go back to Asoka or pre-Asokan times and cumber the walls and floors with archæological or religious relics would be overwhelming and unsuitable. It is not to be a museum nor a Pantheon, but a living visible record, from the time of Baber, the great Mogul, to the present day, of the typical names, deeds, wars, treaties, statesmen, soldiers, Governors, and great persons and events which fill the chronicle of Oriental annals from the days of the Mogul and Mahratta dynasties down through the wonderful opening of our Indian record through the story of Clive and Hastings, Dupleix and Wellesley, to our own epoch. It is the hope and idea of the Viceroy and his advisers to exhibit in the hall, along with portraits of famous Indians and Anglo-Indians, the originals of treaties and "sunnuds", of letters from eminent rulers, statesmen, and administrators; of curious or characteristics articles connected with Indian events; in a word, of all kinds of exhibits which will illustrate the Indian past and lead intelligent minds better to understand and appreciate the present and await the future. There are many other extremely attractive features in the scheme upon which I would gladly dwell; but enough has been said to show that suitable and imposing as such an edifice may be made, enriching and beautifying Calcutta and constantly connecting the memory of the beloved Queen with the "City of Palaces," the contents of the building will be even more valuable and more calculated to perpetuate the name and greatness of the first Empress of India.

Yet for myself, while I read the letter of Lord Curzon and ponder upon the details of his admirable conception, my mind yearns to see reserved in this new and splendid Memorial Hall many and many a corner which should commemorate the women of India, and especially the Englishwomen, I know quite well that the records of these latter cannot be very numerous or easily obtained. The native Indian chronicles are, on the other hand, full of the mention of famous, beautiful; accomplished, and influential women. It would be easy to enumerate five or six score of such, from the lovely Queen of Shah Jehan, whose tomb in the Taj Mahal, and Aholiya Bai, the noble Mahratta Queen, to native ladies, royal or otherwise, now living, whose characters for generosity, loyalty, or strength of nature maintain the ancient traditions. But I am thinking, side by side with these, whose records would be striking and stately, of that large band of Englishwomen in the Peninsula who, from the times of Job Charnock and the Black Hole to those of Cawnpore and Lucknow, and later down to those of Lady Dufferin and her Nursing Sisters, have shared the devolopment of India not less really because modestly and silently. It has been the fashion in novels and magazine sketches to under-rate the high standard more or less generally maintained in our Eastern Empire by the "Mem Sahib," and, according to some literary witlings and sciolists, the principal occupation of our countrywomen in Indian stations has been flirtation and gossip. Yet those who know India best, and notably among them the more intelligent of the natives, are well aware of the immense, the constant, the beneficial, and even blessed influence which has been exercised, generation after generation for the last century, by English ladies in India. Time was when so much could not be said, because the fashion stood for Englishmen to go out alone. The merchant, the writer, the planter, the civilian, the clerk, was not accompanied on the long voyage to Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta by daughter, sister, or even wife. Connections were formed instead of an irregular kind which, while they had the advantage of keeping the "Sahib lok" in close touch with native feeling and native movements by the intermediary of the dusky mistress, forbade the existence of a correct society. All this was changed when the passage between England and India dwindled down to one of three or four weeks, and then there began the new era which saw in every station models established of the English home and household. The climate was always a difficulty, and countless have been the bitter partings when the wife had to choose between taking her dropping offspring home or remaining with her husband. But the hill-stations helped a little, and the shortened and cheapened transit a great deal more, so that even by the date of the Mutiny in 1857 the land was full of specimens of the English home.

I lived myself at that date under circumstances which made me see how vastly native life profited by the presence in its midst of good and virtuous Englishwomen. Everywhere were to be found such, and the knowledge of their gentle and dutiful existences, although it came chiefly to native hearts by the channel of the domestic servants, wrought extraordinary changes even in the conservative native mind. Examples, of course, there were of the frivolous and selfish "Mem Sahib," whom flippant writers love to describe. But twenty times oftener the Colonel's daughters and the Major's wife, the dutiful partner of the "Padre Sahib" and the sister of the doctor, were like stars of sweet light in the districts where they dwelled, silently wondered at, and secretly assisting, beyond what they knew themselves and beyond what others knew, the work of Government in India. Perhaps the highest merit of these innumerable cases of gentle influence is that they have left no tangible record. Yet record there must be of many and many a good English woman in India long before you come down to such visible proofs as are afforded by what the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and her female doctors and nurses have done for the Indian women. I hope a place will be kept in the Victoria Memorial Hall for "souvenirs" of some among these unrenowned but most serviceable assistants of our Indian "Raj." Their own monuments are too frequently seen in the tombstones of the station-cemeteries, which mark how, if their husbands shed blood for India, they also poured forth their tears. Few are the localities in that land where such pathetic mementoes do not present themselves, and if indeed, we want good title-deeds for the Sovereignty of the peninsula, it might be found in the noble and precious dust thus mingled with its soil. When the Generals and Governor-Generals, the statesmen and great administrators of our Indian Empire are celebrated along with Sultans and Sultanas, Maharajahs and Ranees in the new hall, let not the Englishwomen in India be forgotten

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Very comical are the excuses sometimes made by defendants in our police courts. The way in which a Douglas parent, charged with not sending his child to school, attempted the other day to soften the judicial hardness of the magistrate is surely one of the best specimens of police-court pleading extant. "In the first place, she is avery judicious scholar, sir," he said. "In the next place, I think it is from the influenza. In the third place too much study has affected her mental powers, and I have always inadvertently been very anxious to have the children as well educated as may be." And for all that he was fined!

A correspondent calls attention to the curious requests that are made to members of Parliament, and asks if anyone can cite a claim that will beat this one: "We are the brass band of—, and we played in honour of your being elected. A little girl sat on the drum and stove it in, and we should be very grateful if you would present us with a newone." Now that the season of petitions is over, perhaps some honourable members may be able to cap it from painful experience.

An exploit of quite a Dick Turpin kind has just taken place on the highway between Marignane and Port-de-Bouc, says a Marseilles message, the stage-coach which serves the district being assailed in broad daylight by three men armed with revolvers, of whom one kept the driver covered, while his companions proceeded to plunder the passengers. The latter offered no resistance until a young soldier, coming along the road, and realising the situation, flung himself on the highwaymen, bayonet in hand. Then the passengers took heart of grace, but the robbers got away.

By the introduction of a new signal code the Board of Trade has furnished all our fishing fleets with what is practically a system of wireless telegraphy. The new set of signals are for use by fishing boats and fishery cruisers, and by agreement they have been made international. They are very simple, only two flags being required to send quite a long message, such as "please send me a boat; mine cannot be used," or "I wish to report a dispute with other fishermen." Four flags—viz., two red ensigns and a yellow and blue flag are sufficient to send eight different messages to a cruiser. At the fishing ports the Custom House are now distributing cards shewing the flags and corresponding messages.

A Rome correspondent writes: Count d'Epinay's great work, a statue of Jeanne d'Arc in marble and armour combined, with a beautiful face carved out of a single block of ivory set in her steel helmet, has gone to Paris for the Salon. All Rome flocked to see it, for it is a curious as well as a very beautiful piece of work. The sculptor was working on it for eighteen months, and modelled the whole figure first in clay, and, secondly, he moulded upon his human form the armour, so that one left the natural shape defined in the armour itself. The marble doublet falling over the steel-encased legs is out of one solid block of marble, hollowed to receive the breastplate and the mailed lower portion.

May is the month in which the Professor of Political Economy complained that he was "kept awake by the singing of those infernal nightingales," and this month it has been conclusively proved that the Daulian bird visits Devonshire. An ancient controversy which used to be discussed with as much acrimony as a theological question, has been definitely settled by the discovery of a nest in the grounds of the Devon House of Mercy, near Bovey Tracy. This particular nightingale appears to have been misled by the alluring name of the locality she selected, for the unhappy songstress, with her nest, has become a ticketed specimen in the Museum at Devonport.

There has just died at Genoa, in remarkable circumstances, the Marquis Varsi, who might be quoted as a notable example of the fairest advantages and capacities neutralised by temperament. A laureate of the law schools, he began life in the prefecture with every prospect of distinction. But temperament wrecked everything. He fastened upon the perfect a quarrel so violent about the pronunciation of the name of a city that he had to leave the service almost in disgrace. By similar freaks his whole life was wrecked, and he has died in a poor apartment a lonely misanthrope, impoverished by lawsuits of his own making, and leaving the wrecks of his fortune to a sister with whom he had never been out of litigation.

The death is announced of Dr. C. J. Hall, the eminent amateur musician, of Manchester, at the age of fifty-one. He had for some time been in failing health, and only recently surrendered his house at Whalley Range, Manchester, for the purpose of spending a greater part of his time at his other residence, Hawkesmoor, Windermere. Dr. Hall was by profession a solicitor, and was for many years clerk, in succession to his father, of his Rusholme Local board. He was a very able musician and musical critic, and in 1889 received the degrees of B.M. and D.M. from the London University. He wrote a number of works, including madrigals, and part-songs and selections for the orchestra, and acted as conductor to the Manchester Amateur Dramatic Society.

Nowadays, landowners and farmers have to be fully alive to the importance of turning every plot of land to the best account, if they wish to make it pay. On many estates there are portions of ground too poor to grow ordinary crops, yet if converted into a rabbit warren these may be made to yield a decent return. At any rate, an expert on the subject states in the current issue of the "Profitable Farm and Garden" that it is possible to breed wild rabbits very successfully by working the business in a systematic manner. Now, says the expert, is a good time to prepare a warren ready for stocking in the autumn. Hillocks of rough sods, the bigger and rougher the better, thrown up in a field will soon be taken possession of. The thing is to keep the warren quiet, and free from intrusion night and day. The rabbits will bark the trees, but that is easily prevented by wire netting, or wrapping the stems of the trees round with paper for three feet up.

Professor Jagic, the eminent Slav philologist of the Viena University has published extracts from a private letter he received from St. Petersburg, the writer of which says:—Not only are students of both sexes arrested, but none who have made themselves conspicuous in any way for scholarship can escape suspicion and quisition of a in most painful kind. The police first seized writers and journalists, then lawyers, engineers, and publishers; and not even old men, known to everyone, are spared. There was no room left in the St. Petersburg prisons, and the ill-reputed Krest, in which corporal punishments usually take place, had to be cleared for suspects. One of the worst cases is that of the highly esteemed publisher, Panteleieff. He made himself obnoxious to the Home Minister by protesting against arbitrary police measures; and during his absence in Italy, his house, by order of the Director of Police, was searched, and everything turned inside out. His wife had to endure the humiliation of a most trying examination, after which she was forced to sign a Protocal, in which it was stated that she was only released because nothing suspicious had been found during the domiciliary visit. M. Panteleieff, hearing of the matter in Italy, telegraphed a protest to the Home Minister; but it will be of no avail.

A novel point was raised by an accident at the oval the other day. Mr. Jephson, on Hayward's dismissal was next on the list, and came out ready armed for the fray. The light at the time was very bad indeed. Hayward never saw the ball which bowled him, but before he reached the wicket, i.e., arrived at the crease, he was met by the Hants captain. As a result of their brief conference play was suspended on account of the bad light. Should Mr. Jephson be described as "not out." The point is only important so far as the averages are concerned, and because the phrase "aided by so many not outs," is often used to disparage a man's average. Our view is that never having been really "in" he could not be "not out while we think that a man is not in until he has taken his place at the wicket, and can be out in any of the many ways provided for by the rules. Last season, it will be remembered a parallel point was raised by the Essex and Derbyshire match. The latter had not the 150 lead necessary to compel the former to follow on and the question was: Can a side under such circumstances declare and innings closed which has never began? In strict law it cannot but it was held that one ball would be sufficient. This means a loss of ten minutes, just as the other interpretation of the declaring rule would mean a gain of ten minutes to the side holding the advantage.

The opening ceremony of the Alexandra Palace takes place to-morrow at the hands of the Duke of Bedford. He will be received by Mr. Littler, K.C., at four o'clock, who will be supported by several of the Mayors of the Metropolitan boroughs, wearing their insignia of office. After the opening ceremony a ballad concert will be held at which the chief soloists will be Miss Esther Palliser and Mr. Herbert Grover. Everybody will hope that the ill-luck which has clung to the Alexandra Palace ever since its inauguration will desert it now that it is in the hands of the public. It may not be generally known that the inception of the Palace was the removal of the buildings of the1851Exhibition to Muswell Hill but fate was unkind to it from the start. Its misfortune started with a series of landslips before the Exhibition buildings were re-erected. Then scarcely a week after its opening, it was almost totally destroyed by fire, and cost hundreds of thousands to rebuild. Although various entertainments have been tried it has never been a financial success and has been closed to the public for long periods with painful regularity. The grounds form the largest park in London, and the Palace contains one of the finest organs in the Kingdom. Great credit is due to the Middlesex, County Council and the local District Councils for having raised the money necessary to secure this fresh lung for Londoners, instead of letting it go to the jerry-builder, which at one time seemed likely to be its fate.

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

MISS MARY RORKE.

Mr. Basil Hood's new comedy at the Vaudeville is such a complete success that every single character in the small cast will soon be as well known to theatre-goers as Sweet-and-Twenty herself—the typical English clergyman of J. D. Beveridge, the "British workman" of Fred Emney, and the gentle, kind Ellen of Miss Mary Rorke. The name of Miss Rorke and her sister has been long associated with the stage. When Miss Rorke was a little girl of twelve she made her first appearance as "an extra" at the Adelphi Theatre, for the munificent pay of nine shillings a week. Her first speaking parts were almost as small as her salary, but after she had worked with a stock company at Croydon, appearing in all sorts of plays, the "extra" days faded into the back-ground, and the first successes of a successful career began.

AN EARLY RECOLLECTION,

When Miss Rorke commences to talk about her first parts and tours she remembers a couple of incidents that appeared very appalling at the time. Once at the Crystal Palace she was engaged to play Iris in "The Tempest," and made her entrance in a gilded car. Prospero was in the hands of a good old Shakesperian actor, who knew his play backwards, and turned with a severe and superior manner to look at the girlish figure of Iris' as she made her entrance. The car was very unsteady, and Miss Rorke—to use expressive stage slang—"dried up" as she stepped out of it. However, with an utter disregard for the blank verse, she coolly gave the sense of her speech in her own words, and the old Shakesperian actor was so dumbfounded that she has never forgotten the mingled rage and horror of his expression.

THE DISCOVERY OF GALATEA.

On another occasion Miss Rorke was playing Galatea, who is discovered, at the beginning of the piece, as a beautiful marble statue standing on a pedestal behind curtains. Before coming to life Galatea always alters her make-up by adding colour to her cheeks and lips. Miss Rorke, on her first night, determined to do this when she was concealed by the curtains. So she told the limelight men, on each side of the pedestal, to continue throwing their strong white light on her face while she hastily made up. In the meantime Pygmalion was holding his audience, as he thought, spellbound. But suddenly, in the middle of his finest speech, there was a shout of laughter. He wheeled round. The light behind the thin curtains enabled the whole audience to see Galatea, assisted by a most prosaic dresser, calmly putting on her complexion before she came to life!

THE MISS RORKE OF TO-DAY.

Miss Rorke is always adding new experiences to the old. Only a few weeks before the production of "Sweet and Twenty" at the Vaudeville, she was on tour playing such different parts as Catherine de Medici, the Queen in "Hamlet," and Audrey in "As You Like It," Miss Rorke, off the stage, is so unaffectedly and charmingly herself that the impression of a quick, versatile actress is lost in the ease, quiet grace, and gentle manner of a most likeable and lovable woman. She was married, during the memorable run of Harbour Lights at the Adelphi, to Mr. St. Aubyn, who is an architect. They have two children, a little boy and girl. Their house is at Barnes, in a quiet, leafy road. Mrs. St. Aubyn's drawing-room is large and sunny. Hanging in the best light are the portraits in pastel of her children. Painted some time ago, they are still excellent likenesses, and especially interesting as the work of Mr. Martin Harvey.

HARRY CONOR TALKS.

Mr. Harry Conor is a humourist—professionally he has been one for seventeen years, privately for a much longer time. He is a Bostonian, and one of the most important in the long list of merrymakers who have come to London with "The Girl from up There," to be found at the Duke of York's. "Harry Conor" is the amusing American's shortening of his real name, John Henry O'Conor. In spite of being directly descended from kings of Ireland, he chooses to hide his royalty from the curious public. "My home," Mr. Conor says, "is in Heaven; my present residence in the Hub of the Universe. I went on the stage as a boy, and took a little company on tour early in my career. One day I met an Irish friend, who gave me a greeting that hardly suited my dignity as a manager. 'Hello, Harry! What are ye doing?' said he. 'I'm an actor!' I proudly replied. There was a long silence. I flattered myself that my friend was duly impressed. 'Ah!' he said at last. 'So you're a "mountebank," are ye? Och! There's no accountin' for tastes!'"

THE NEW DUCHESSE AT TERRY'S

Miss Helen Rous, who has succeeded Miss Susie Vaughan as Duchesse de Reville, in Lion Hunters at Terry's Theatre went on the stage, about seven years ago, with a fixed determination to win her way alone, or not at all. Influence, although it would have been hers at command, has had no part either in her opportunities or steadily increasing success. Having started with a year's work under Miss Thorne's excellent management, Miss Rous accepted a six months' engagement in South Africa. The six months extended into two years, and before Miss Rous returned to England she had played three hundred different parts. Miss Rous went on tour with the Haymarket Company last autumn, to play Mrs. Candour in "School for Scandal." Her performance of Mrs. Crossley Beck in "Peril" (originally played by Miss Rose Leclercq) is too recent a success to need recalling to the memory of playgoers. Miss Rous is devoted to her work, and she speaks of it with a most convincing sincerity. One of her sisters, Miss Kathleen Trousdell Shaw, is a sculptor of great promise and much performance; she is exhibiting in the Salon this year, and her work is as well known in the Royal Academy as it is in Paris. A third sister, Miss Mary Helen Shaw, is an artist who has also studied in Paris, where she now lives.

MR. FRANK PARKER.

"Equestrian and Stage Director—Frank Parker." In one small line of printing the position of one of the cleverest and most capable managers in London is thus summed up. Everything to do with the stage and arena of the Hippodrome receives the attention and care of Mr. Frank Parker. From the marshalling of a great throng of supers to the allotting of dressing-rooms to individual artistes—from the brilliant production of a Christmas pantomime to the buying of tacks and glue for the stage carpenters—it is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Parker looks after it all. His energy is unbunded, and he regards fourteen hours as a usual working day. To hear Mr. Parker talk of his experiences, from the day when he was call-boy and made himself "generally useful" at the old Adelphi, of the years he worked at Drury Lane with Sir Augustus Harris, of the pieces he has produced, and the length of his engagements at different theatres, is to marvel at the possibility of it all.

A PEN SKETCH OF FRANK PARKER.

Mr. Parker was only twelve when his career commenced. Four years before his twenty-first birthday he was a married man. He looks to-day, in spite of hard and continual work, hardly a day over thirty. He is short, fair, and noticeably square-shouldered, with a prompt but always quiet manner. There is nothing vague or undecided in a single word he says; decision in his very walk; compact, vigorous, agreeable; popular with his staff, popular with the artistes, popular with his chief. Mr. Moss, by the way, has just renewed Mr. Parker's engagement for another three years.

MR. PARKER AT THAMES DITTON.

Mr. Frank Parker lives at Thames Ditton. He has a very pretty house, surrounded by gardens. Boating is one of his chief pleasures, and he takes a keen interest in everything to do with a country life. He was at first, and still remains to a certain degree, rather a mystery to the good people at Thames Ditton. They could not reconcile his long daily absences from home with his evident delight in the place and its beautiful surroundings. When a new, elaborate production is on hand, he rehearses his company before the daily matinee, and at night after the evening performance. Mr. Parker has one peculiar little superstition; he collects lucky coins, and invariably carries a handful in one of his pockets as a mascotte in many pieces. Simple and countrified as Thames Ditton remains, Mr. Parker was rather amused the other day when he casually offered a shilling to anybody who saw the first swallow of the season. The offer was made at night. Early on the following morning twelve men appeared at his door, and every one of them had seen the very first swallow.

MR. OSSCAR ADYE.

Mr. Adye, who plays the master of the house in "The Night of the Party," is an actor whose great pleasure—after playing a good part in a successful piece—is to leave all thoughts of the theatre behind him and go in for sport and a country life. He has played at nearly all the London theatres, besides travelling in the provinces and America, where he made a big hit, when he was a member of Mrs. Langtry's company, as Dr. Thornton in "Peril. Mr. Adye, who is married, is the owner of a big estate near Haslemere, but he has recently taken a flat in tow.

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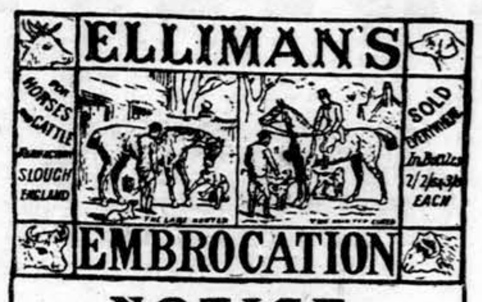

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Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs
Elliman's after Cycling, Foot-
Elliman's ball, Rowing, &c.
Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4/-.
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None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
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REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

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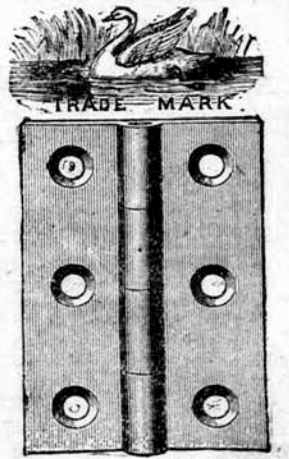

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The Original and Genuine.

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Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
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LARGEST SALE IN THE THE WORLD.
IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
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FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

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"'Benger's Food' has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

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Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
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Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
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Face Spots.

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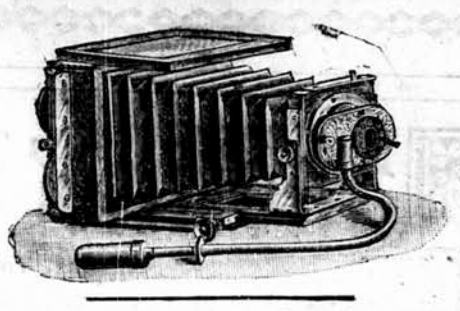

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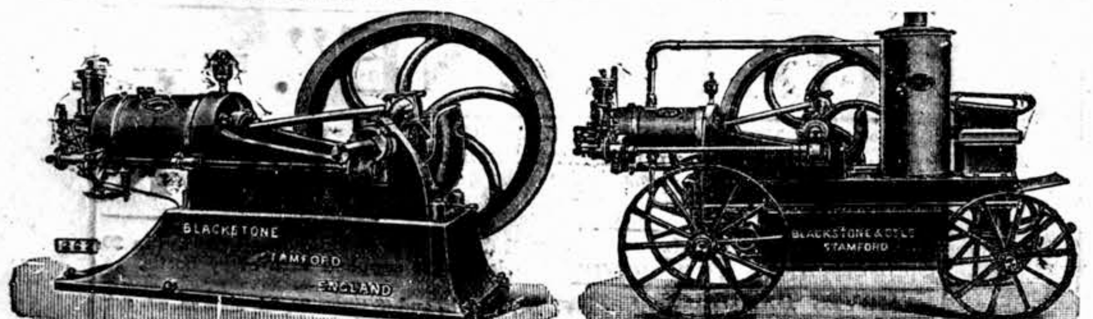

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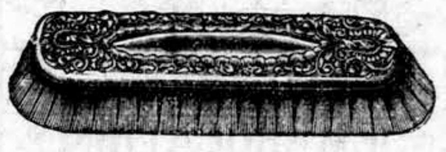

Cloth Brush, Rs. 12.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

Silver and Plush Back Mirror, Rs. 24.

Pair Silver Toilet Bottles in case, Rs. 35.

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Silver back Hair Brush, Rs 15.

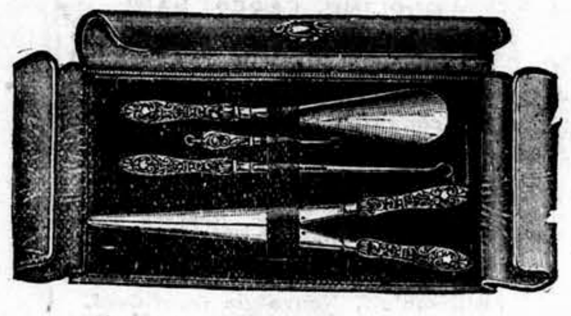
Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25

Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25.

Hair Pin Box, Rs. 28.

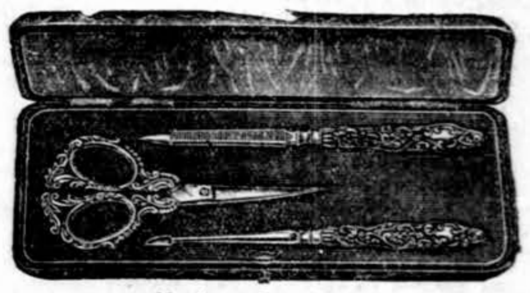
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

Silver Toilet Bottle, Rs. 25.



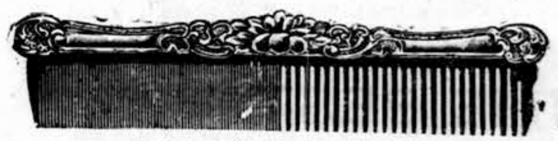
Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

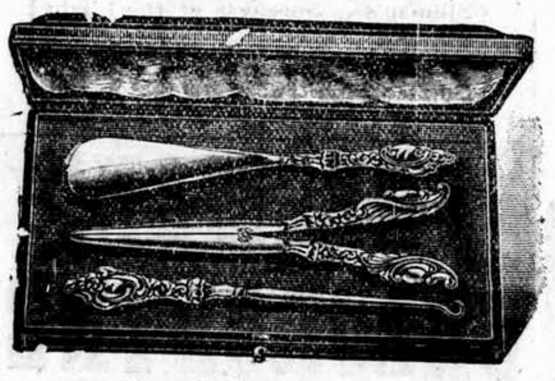


Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

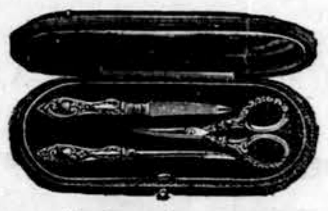
Ink Stand Rs. 75.



Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.



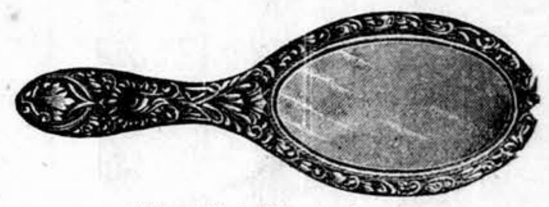
Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.



Manicure Set, Rs. 21

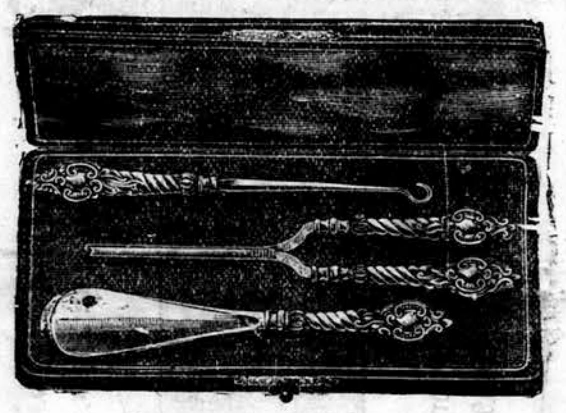
Manicure Set. Rs. 33.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.

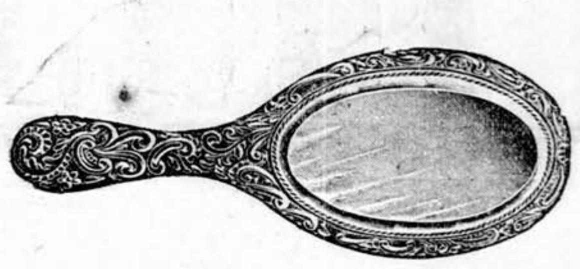


Silver Back Mirror. Rs. 36.

Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

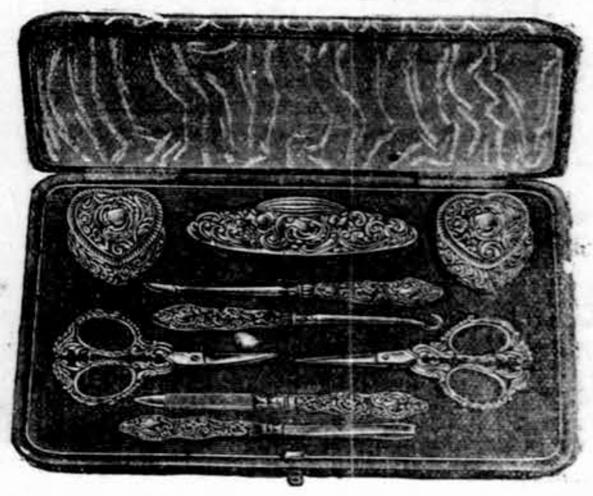


Curling tongs Buttonhook, Rs. 23.



Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

Manicure Set, Rs. 46.



Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 80.

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In concentrated drops.

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